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JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2022.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

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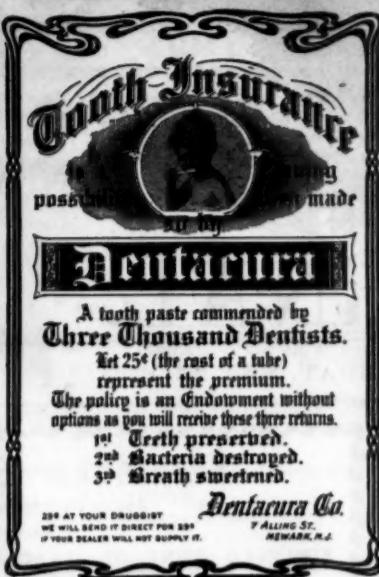
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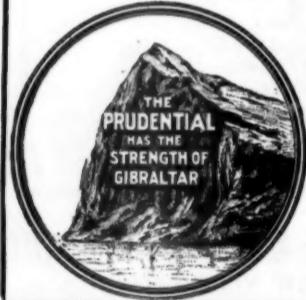
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EUROPEAN AGENTS.

May 24, 1902.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Cable Address: Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

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A Naval correspondent writes to us: "I have had your ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the past thirty-two years. I think I have never missed a copy in my wanderings, and I believe I can truly say that I never read anything in it that was not just and fair. It has been fearless in its honesty of purpose and not afraid to be just to those out of favor with the Administration; neither has it been 'agin th' Government." Many of my friends and relatives not connected with the Navy have subscribed for the JOURNAL after reading some of the numbers. It has given people a high idea and a correct idea of the Navy, concerning which outsiders are so woefully ignorant. This is partly due to the fact that Washington correspondents present only one side of a case. As a rule, one set of Naval officers have the ear of the Secretary, and others are never allowed an opinion. Let us hope that the new Secretary will have both ears open and will hear all sides." It is certainly our effort always to represent the Navy as a whole and do equal justice to all classes, without regard to special interests or personal and class prejudices. It would greatly aid us in doing this if those in the Navy would write us with freedom, as does this correspondent who favors us with valuable hints as to what Navy officers think concerning various matters of which we may have occasion to speak. This correspondent says further: "I was interested in your article. 'Don't Talk,' and I am writing to you in accordance with that advice." We hope others will do likewise, in the full assurance that we shall treat with discretion what they may say. We cannot refuse to recognize the power of the civilians who rule the Navy to close the mouths of all who do not say what is agreeable to them, but we certainly cannot admit their right to do so. It would be a great gain to both Services if we could have a freer expression of opinion on professional matters. The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has entire confidence in his ability to determine, after long experience, what it is best to say and what had better be left unsaid, and the more complete his knowledge of the facts the greater his ability to say what will promote the interests of the Service. Personalities should be avoided, but suggestions prompted by a sincere regard for Naval improvement are always welcome.

Among suggestions that come to us is one concerning Naval chaplains, some of whom appear to be discontented with their lot. We appreciate the difficulties of clerical members of the Navy, for more than any other class of officers they are dependent upon personal character and personal acquirements for their credit and influence. They have little authority, and unless they can win the respect and confidence of their associates as men of singleness of purpose and earnest devotion to the highest ideals of Christianity and of blameless life, their career in the Navy is apt to be a troubled one. It should not be forgotten that the Navy is a family. Officers are thrown together in such intimate association that questions of personal character and education in the refinements of life are important ones. Discipline may compel officers to submit to what may not be altogether agreeable to them, but they can hardly be blamed if they show little favor to men who come to them as instructors in the higher things of life and do not themselves conform to the loftiest standards. This is a severe test of any man, but in the case of chaplains, it is not an improper one. He who goes forth to preach the Gospel must conform in spirit, if not in letter, to the instruction of his Divine Master, which will be found in the tenth chapter of the Gospel, according to Matthew. In saying this, we have no intention to reflect upon any particular chaplain, but only to suggest to those who desire to administer to the Navy in religious matters that they must

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have a special vocation for their office if they wish to succeed. The Navy is composed of men of varying religious opinions, and there is no doubt among them some measure of religious prejudice. As a class, however, Navy men have a respect for religion and are ready to accord to its representatives such measure of consideration as is due to personal character and single-minded devotion to duty.

Slowly, but with the sureness of the progress of the suns, the fact is being revealed that the opposition in the Senate to the bill providing a temporary form of civil government for the Philippine Islands is inspired, not by any real objection to the stipulations of that measure, so much as by a desperate purpose to discredit and humiliate the Army. In the whole course of the long and acrimonious debate on this bill not one of its opponents has offered a suggestion or a word calculated to simplify it or make it more acceptable to the Filipino people. The measure is the most important project of constructive legislation undertaken by Congress since the Civil War. It seeks to establish civil institutions and self rule for 8,000,000 of people who have never enjoyed such conditions, and if approached from the standpoint of enlightened patriotism it would have commanded the zealous support of every man in the Senate. But while its advocates are pursuing a policy of construction, its opponents stand for nothing but obstruction and destruction. With few exceptions, just as surely as a Senator rises to speak against the bill, just so surely does his speech degenerate into a mouthy tirade against the Army. It is the Army that is the real object of his venom. He trembles in horror of his own fanciful pictures of its cruelty. He revels in delight at perjured stories of its methods, and between thrills he denounces it with all the ardor of a pot-valiant member of the home guard. As to the merits of the bill under consideration he says absolutely nothing. He doesn't care a rap for the Filipinos, nor whether government is good, bad or indifferent. The attitude of the obstructionists is at once ludicrous and contemptible. While defaming the Army and demanding its withdrawal from the Philippines, they defiantly oppose a measure that would hasten its withdrawal. Pretending to dread the Army, they basely slander it, knowing full well that the Army is forbidden to reply. To promote their own selfish ambitions these unpatriotic demagogues are willing, not only to retard the advance of peace and prosperity in the Philippines by delaying helpful legislation, but to place a stain upon the honor of the Republic by falsely stigmatizing the military establishment as an engine of cruelty and oppression. In this they make an exhibition of hypocrisy and cowardice which has few parallels except in the history of previous Congressional controversies.

Another addition to the controversy between Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, as to whether Lincoln was ever ready to enter into some sort of obligation as the price of the saving of the Union has been made by Mr. Watterson in an article in the Louisville Courier Journal. He declared at the beginning that at the conference in Hampton Roads Lincoln wrote on a piece of paper "Save the Union," and proposed that if the Confederate representatives would sign it they might name all other conditions of peace. Senator Vest in a recent address in the Senate declared that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, one of the Confederate representatives, had denied to him that Lincoln had ever made any such proposal. Mr. Watterson now declares that on Feb. 5, 1865, the day after the Hampton Roads conference Lincoln submitted to a meeting of the cabinet two papers, one a message to both houses of Congress recommending the payment of \$400,000,000 to the slave States in payment for the slaves on condition that all hostilities against the Union should cease before the 1st of April following, and the other a draft of a proclamation to the effect that the war should cease, the Army be reduced to a peace basis, political offenders pardoned and that all property, except slaves, liable to confiscation should be released therefrom. Mr. Watterson asserts that these documents stand to-day in Lincoln's handwriting as living testimony to the magnanimity of his character and that they bear this endorsement: "Feb. 5, 1865.—To-day these papers, which explain themselves, were drawn up and submitted to the Cabinet, and unanimously disapproved by them.

A. LINCOLN."

Writing of the Army Commission's work in yellow fever the New York Medical Journal says: "For the information of those of our British brethren who may not have had access to the various American journals in which from time to time the results of the commission's investigations have been recorded, Major Walter Reed, of the Medical Department of the United States Army, the president of the commission, has prepared a succinct account of its researches, and it is published in the April number of the new English quarterly Journal of Hygiene. The resume given by Dr. Reed, written in a very clear and readily comprehensible style, might be read to advantage by his own countrymen as well as by the British. The work of the commission cannot be too highly commended, and the profession, we think, is under a separable obligation to Dr. Reed for having given such an admirable account of it. We must add that great credit is due the brave men who suffered themselves to be subjected to experiment in aid of the work, three of whom, including Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, a member of the commission, forfeited their lives as a consequence."

Among recent decisions by the Comptroller of the Treasury is one of considerable interest to naval officers. It appears that during the recent hostilities between the

forces of the Colombian Government and the rebels at Bocas del Toro, Lieut. Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Machias, took on board his ship a large number of refugees and non-combatants for whom he was obliged to provide subsistence. He filed a claim with the Navy Department for reimbursement to the amount of the cost of the subsistence thus disbursed, and in order to establish a precedent to apply in such cases the matter was referred to the Comptroller for action. That officer, in approving the claim, says: "A principal duty of the Navy is the protection of the persons and property of American citizens abroad, and especially is this duty imperative in places where the conditions of civil government are such as to imperil the safety of American citizens temporarily residing there. It is the duty of officers of the Navy to extend this protection on all proper occasions, and for this purpose they may use such means as are usually employed by naval officers in effecting such protection. The taking of such persons on board their vessels under conditions like those here represented seems to me to be a proper method of discharging their duty to protect the lives of American citizens."

The torpedo boat Thornton, built by the William R. Trigg Company, has been turned over to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and will have the usual trial under complete naval control some time during the month of August or September. Several important modifications in detail have been made in the Thornton, but the changes all relate to hull and deck fittings. The machinery and boilers have been found to give good satisfaction under all the circumstances of actual service. Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Naval Equipment, paid an official visit to the works of the Trigg Company last week and remained in Richmond from late Monday evening to Tuesday afternoon, engaged in the inspection of these works. Admiral Bradford found considerable progress had been made since his last visit in the winter and expressed much satisfaction at the methods employed at this yard, looking to the active furtherance of the Government work in hand. During this absence from Washington Admiral Bradford has visited the shipbuilding works in Petersburg and also the various small shops in other places on or near the James River. He was much interested in the progress of the dry-dock works underway at Richmond, and seemed to think that it might be some time before a ship of any size could be taken out of the water here. From Richmond Admiral Bradford proceeded to Washington and resumed the duties of his bureau.

The Manila American publishes the following story of what it regards as an ungenerous oversight in the award of medals of honor. "In May of 1901 we published a short, but thrilling story, illustrative of the gallantry and meritorious manner in which Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, of the 21st Infantry, in crossing a swollen mountain stream while on a hike against Cailles, saved one of two drowning soldiers and jeopardized his own life in his efforts to save the other. Lieutenant McCaskey is a powerful swimmer, and at great risk saved a half-dead soldier, whom he turned over to the rest of his command on the shore, while he dived time and again into the treacherous and torrential stream after a second man, until he was so exhausted that his fellow officers made him desist. This act was widely commented upon and praised at the time and it was once reported that it would bring him a medal of honor. The recent distribution of these coveted medals has brought this case to mind, and it is to be regretted if such gallantry and heroism in behalf of his men should be officially overlooked. Lieutenant McCaskey comes from old American stock, not by any means new to the Army nor unknown to the country's annals."

One of the ladies who attended the opening of the Naval Branch Building on Thursday writes us to say: "The addresses were one and all so fine, so manly and so interesting that I should find it hard to discriminate their excellence. First, I was deeply touched by Mr. Millar's clear and admirable account of this work of the Y.M.C.A. Then I was greatly entertained by the well-put, witty speech of Col. John J. McCook, to be succeeded by Admiral Barker's eloquent words, then by Admiral Higginson's sincere, straightforward speech and the few delightful remarks of Admiral Dewey. I was as I say charmed with them all, and the perfect success and enthusiasm of the whole occasion made me look at them all through partial eyes and listen to them with admiring appreciation. But to tell you the truth, the most interesting figure to me there was the vigorous, capable, agreeable personality of our young Secretary of the Navy. Time must prove him, of course, but I shall be sorely disappointed if he does not quit him like a man and like a man of solid sense and vigorous character."

In its prompt confirmation of the appointment of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, formerly of the U.S. Volunteer Service, as U.S. Consul General at Havana, the Senate has paid a proper tribute to a gallant veteran soldier and a broad gage American patriot. General Bragg's assignment to this important post will be cordially approved by his old comrades in arms as well as by the public generally.

With the adverse report of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals on Mr. Hon's bill to transfer to the President the power to choose the route for an isthmian canal, there seems little or no likelihood of any canal legislation at this session of Congress. The unfortunate result of this action may be to delay the canal project for at least a year and perhaps for a longer time.

When our neighbor of the *New York Evening Post* refers to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* as a defender of "Military Crime," we can bear it with equanimity, for we are on the spot and can answer the accusation, so far as we may think it necessary to do so. It is the unmanly assault upon officers who are absent in the Philippines and unable to reply, that we have so vigorously condemned. Writing paper is cheap and ink abundant, so that the gentlemen who never saw a battlefield and who are grossly ignorant of the condition a soldier has to meet, can fling their epithets as wide as the press can carry them, without subjecting themselves to any penalties so long as equally ignorant readers are willing to accept their fancies as fact. But to denounce an act done under the law and within the law as a crime is to emulate the zeal, without knowledge, of the most virulent of anarchists. It is strange to find papers making a claim to public confidence thus putting themselves on a par with the organs of disorder they are so fond of denouncing. It will be time enough for the Post to talk about our defending "military crime" when it is able to show that we have ever defended any act proven against any soldier when it was in excess of the authority given by law to a military commander. When it is demonstrated by proper evidence that a given officer has exceeded his authority in the direction of undue severity toward insurgents, we shall be as ready to criticize as any one, and we can assure our esteemed contemporaries that we shall do so with effect, because we shall do it with an exact knowledge of military law, which none of those who are now so ready with their denunciation possess, and which few of them seek to acquire. Where is there to be found anywhere in the world a judicial tribunal which would accept, as they do, as competent testimony, the statements of irresponsible newspaper writers and prejudiced witnesses, telling their stories before Congress, eager to condemn, without regard to the rules of evidence, and without opportunity given to the accused to cross-examine? When all the facts are brought to light it will be found that men who have spent a lifetime in the Army, who are thoroughly informed as to the extent and the limitations of military authority, and whose sound judgment has been approved by their repeated promotion, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, are not to be so easily convicted of military crimes. The denunciation of the *Evening Post*, and papers like it, are of the precise nature of the anarchist talk about the judicial murder of Czolgosz and the anarchists of Haymarket square, Chicago. Those editors who are writing so flippantly do not appear to be aware that there are among their readers survivors of the Civil war, who treat their loose and ignorant talk about Army matters with the contempt it deserves. One of these, now a most distinguished and honored professor in one of our great universities, said to us recently that if there was anything that would make an imperialist of him it was the unjust criticisms by "anti-imperialist" organs of our soldiers, who are only doing their duty, as he did his when in the military service, acting under the same orders.

The extraordinary confusion in the minds of the critics of the Army concerning the rules of evidence is shown by the statement in *Life* that the way to meet the accusations in the report of Major Gardener is "to disprove its statements." We have always understood that it was impossible to prove a negative, and that the man who brings charges against another should first be asked for proof before the accused can be called upon for his defense. This has been the course pursued with Major Gardener, and the result has been to show that the major has no charges sufficiently definite to put any one on his defense. To disprove such vague and general charges as those brought by Major Gardener would require that every officer and man who has served in the Philippines should prove his innocence affirmatively. But perhaps we are taking *Life* too seriously. Its mission is to raise a laugh by the absurdity and incongruity of its statements, and these elements are most obvious in some of its articles apparently intended to be treated soberly. If we were confident that it was not attempting to mislead by the subtlety of its humor, we should suggest that even a paper that wears the cap and bells has its obligations to the principles of justice, which demand that no man should be accused except by a charge made so specific as to time, place and circumstance that he can answer it. Even Michael the Archangel refused to bring a mere railing accusation against his old antagonist, the devil. The word of an officer and a gentleman still counts for much with those who know our Army, and it should command the respect even of *Life*. We invite the attention of this paper to the letter which follows, from one of this class, for whom we vouch as a graduate of the Military Academy, who has had nearly twenty years' honorable service in the Army, three of them in the Philippines. What is the contention of *Life* and its allies concerning such statements—that their authors are liars, all, and that the only truth-tellers are those who make assertions flatly contradicted by these men of experience, or shown to be an attempt to magnify into a rule of military procedure, isolated acts, which those in authority have done their best to prevent? The correspondent to whom we refer says:

"I must beg the pleasure of expressing the gratification I feel, and which is unanimous in the Service, over the attitude you have taken toward the assaults being made upon the Army by certain Senators and the press generally. Permit me to add for your information that during three years' service in the Philippines I not

only never knew of one instance of the water cure being administered to a native, but never even heard an officer say that he had seen or had known of an instance of its being administered. I had only heard it referred to in connection with the case of native troops in active operations. And I think the majority of officers would put their testimony in the same category as mine. I do not think that any other set of men in the world would have treated the Filipinos with the kindness and consideration that was accorded them by our officers and men. There was no attempt even made to enforce the provision of G.O. 100 until after General Chaffee took command. Our men were sacrificed in the efforts to impress the native mind with the kindly intentions of our Government. Men captured with rifles in their hands were released and frequently paid for their guns. In the early days of the insurrection I personally witnessed the case of an insurgent soldier captured for the second time with a rifle in his hands from a position where some of our men were killed, and for the second time was he given a day's rations and liberated. But to their minds this sort of course was construed as weakness, and it only strengthened resistance. Supplies taken from natives were always paid for and rent paid for shacks occupied by troops. In contrast to this, the brutality practiced by insurgents to insure the allegiance of their people surpasses belief. Assassination was not only encouraged, but assassins were paid and promoted. In March, 1901, two children under ten years of age, at Talisay, told an American officer the whereabouts of an insurgent quartel. They were buried alive, as a warning to other children, by the insurgent commander. Of natives who, during 1901, gave me information of insurgent rendezvous, five were cruelly murdered, the last one in a most brutal fashion. He was tied to a tree, the skin and flesh stripped from his face from the eyes down, his arms and legs hacked with a bolo and then he was left to die. I could enumerate hundreds of such instances. The trials by military commission, to which you sometimes refer, are but a small portion of the record of murder and crime which has attended the attempted self-government of the Filipinos."

Secretary Root, with a party of guests, witnessed a test of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage at Fort Washington on Saturday afternoon, May 17. Capt. Charles B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Bureau acted as guide, explaining to the crowd of Senators and Representatives the details of the mechanism, and also superintending its practical demonstration. General Randolph then took charge and had four shots fired from a ten-inch gun, to show the ease of elevation and depression and also the ability of the carriage to take up the recoil without strain. The test showed that the gun resumed its protected position within half a minute after firing. One minute was required for the elevation of the gun. The party made the trip on the President's yacht, the *Sylph*, leaving the city at 2 o'clock, P. M., and returning in the evening. Those who made up the party were: The Secretary of War, Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator Foster of Washington, General Gillespie, Mr. Hilliker, Senator Bard's clerk, Mr. Chance, General Corbin, Colonel Carter, General Randolph; committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate, Senators Warren, Burrows, Quarles, Harris, Cockrell, and R. W. Thompson, clerk of the committee; committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, Senators Perkins, Tillman, Daniel, Gallinger, Teller, Mr. Cleaves, clerk of the committee, and Mr. Dawson, assistant clerk; House committee on Military Affairs, Representatives Hull, Hay, Capron, Esch, Mondell, Snodgrass, Broussard, Rodey, Stevens, Jett, and Mr. Reave, clerk of the committee; House committee on Appropriations, Representatives Cannon, Hemenway, Littauer, Gardner, Bell, McRae, Watson, Overstreet, Emerson, Vreeland, and Mr. Courts, clerk of the committee.

We published recently a letter from Mr. Frank S. Krebs, late Lieutenant, 38th U. S. Vols., giving an account of the fate of Lieut. Paul D. Stockly, formerly of the 21st U. S. Infantry, who mysteriously disappeared in the Philippines on Jan. 12, 1901. Mr. Krebs' account is confirmed by an Army officer, who writes: "Stockly disappeared from General Schwan's column near Talisay, Batangas Province, while reconnoitering the country alone a short distance from the moving column. He was assaulted by four insurgents dressed as peasants who dragged him from his horse, robbed and murdered him and then threw his body into Lake Taal. These facts were not discovered until fifteen months later when Col. Frank D. Baldwin, then commanding the 4th U. S. Infantry captured three of the murderers after a prolonged hunt, the fourth being killed in action. I do not know whether the murderers were ever brought to trial, for Colonel Baldwin left shortly afterward to join his new command, the 27th Infantry. I do know, however, that Colonel Baldwin made earnest though unsuccessful efforts to recover Stockly's body."

Capt. Bertram S. Neumann of the Marine Corps has been dismissed from the Service, to take effect on Saturday last. He was tried at a general court-martial at Pensacola, convened April 22, on four specifications, and on each was found guilty. They were: Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals; disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer; falsehood; conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. It was alleged that he had been guilty of certain irregularities in his financial transactions as post treasurer of the barracks at Pensacola and on his personal accounts. When brought to task in the matter he con-

cealed his books of receipts and expenditures of company funds, and, when questioned, lied about the concealment. Secretary Moody, in endorsing the findings of the court, says that he finds no evidence of mental impairment nor can he learn that the counsel for Neumann attempted to introduce any such plea. He adds: "Integrity is needed at every point of responsibility in the public service, and the want of it is, in my opinion, inexcusable. This case, as it is presented to me, shows a corrupt betrayal of public trust, which for the interests and the honor of the service should be deemed an unpardonable sin." This strong language on the part of the Secretary is of interest since this is the first court-martial case of general importance which has come before him since his assumption of the desk. The President confirms the judgment. Neumann is a native of New Jersey, who was appointed to the Marine Corps July 1, 1891, brevetted captain June 11, 1898, and promoted to captain March 3, 1899.

Capt. W. V. Judson, C.E., U.S.A., has made a free translation of an article by A. Bochet upon the use of electric search-lights in war, from the *Revue du Genie Militaire* of November and December, 1901, which has been issued in pamphlet from the press of the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks, where Captain Judson is instructor. It is interesting chiefly, says the translator, as an exposition of the character of the outfits adopted by the French. He adds that while final opinions of competent critics upon the usefulness of the search-light, especially upon its extensive employment in South Africa, are not yet available, many isolated bits of information indicate that search-light outfits will hereafter be recognized as indispensable adjuncts to warfare upon the land.

The German Government asked of the United States through the State Department that our naval vessels at the Isthmus of Panama afford protection to German subjects and property. Secretary Moody acted promptly on receipt of the request and sent orders to Commander McCrea of the *Machias*, now at Bocas del Toro, instructing him to act equally on behalf of the German and American subjects. This is one of the most far-reaching compliments paid to our Navy in recent years and its value is only appreciated when the fact is presented that Germany has greater commercial interests in Central and South America than in any other country, not excepting our own. It is the consensus of opinion in Washington that the conduct of Commander McCrea in those waters has been most discreet, and it is expected that some official recognition of the fact will be made.

More than 3,000 persons attended a farewell reception at the American Club in Manila on the evening of May 18 in honor of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., late commanding the Department of the North Philippines, who is about to return to the United States. Among those present were Brig. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith and a large number of other officers of the Army who are stationed in Manila and the neighborhood. General Wheaton, who is immensely popular in all circles in Manila and throughout the islands, was presented with a silver tablet certifying to his life membership in the American Club.

It is an interesting circumstance that the nomination of Mr. Herbert G. Squier as United States Minister to Cuba, was confirmed on the same day that the Cuban Government passed from the military authorities of this nation to the representatives of the new republic. The post to which Mr. Squier has been assigned is one of great responsibility and importance, and Mr. Squier enters upon its duties under auspices which afford large opportunities for usefulness and distinction—opportunities which it is safe to predict he will improve to the furthest limit.

With regard to the witness O'Brien, who told such a blood-curdling story of Army cruelty to the Senate Committee on the Philippines the other day, one might traverse the old Quaker's manner of addressing a falsifier: "James, I am a faithful member of the Society of Friends, and hence not given to the calling of harsh names. But James, if the village squire told me that he would like to see the most accomplished liar in this neighborhood, I would come to thee and say 'James, the village squire is particularly anxious to see thee.'"

No little rivalry was manifested among the recently graduated naval cadets for assignment for sea service on board the U.S.S. *Oregon*, and considerable "wire pulling" was indulged in to effect that desirable detail. Naval Cadets F. C. Martin, J. H. Blackburn, E. J. Marquardt and C. S. Herrick were the fortunate ones, and their orders were to report for duty on the *Oregon* on the 20th of the present month.

Examination papers of the applicants for promotion to the grade of Hospital Steward are being received daily at the office of the surgeon general of the Army, but it is likely that a considerable time will elapse before any announcement can be made. There is a large number of papers still to be received from the Philippine Islands.

The Coast Artillery in Cuba, commanded by Col. W. L. Haskin, passed on May 20 to the Department of the East, and under the jurisdiction of Major Gen. Brooke. There are eight companies in all, distributed as follows: 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th, Havana; 17th and 19th at Santiago, and 18th and 21st at Cienfuegos.

While there has been no noteworthy change in the situation in the island of Mindanao since the date of our last report, it appears that the Moros, with whom war seemed imminent a few weeks ago, are now peacefully disposed toward the United States. Their heavy losses—now estimated at more than 300—in the battle in which the 27th U.S. Infantry, Col. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding, captured the Bayan fort on May 4, appears to have convinced the natives that further fighting against the American troops would be folly. Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, returned to Manila on May 18 from a tour of Mindanao and reports that his conference with the Moro chiefs convince him that peace is assured. As a precautionary measure, however, it is his purpose to send temporary re-enforcements to the troops in Mindanao. General Chaffee has received a dispatch from Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao from which it appears that Datto Ruty has refused to return the animals he captured from the American Army. General Davis reports that Datto Ruty says he is ready to fight, but General Chaffee believes that although it may be necessary to bring this Datto to terms, his resistance of the American forces necessarily must be slight. Datto Ruty's forts are situated on a high hill. They could be surrounded by a line of American skirmishers, which would prevent the Datto from obtaining water, and who could thus force a practically bloodless victory in a few days. General Davis is opening roads from the coast to Lake Lanao where the recent troubles occurred. He reports that with the exception of Ruty, all the Dattos are friendly and sincerely desirous of peace.

The following is the official list of casualties between April 15 and May 15 among the commissioned officers of the Army, as shown in the monthly report from the War Department. Commissions vacated by new appointments:—By Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, his commission as colonel of infantry (19th Inf.), only, May 5, 1902; by Brig. Gen. William Auman, his commission as colonel of infantry (29th Inf.), only, May 9, 1902. Resigned.—Brig. Gen. Charles Bird his commission as deputy quartermaster general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, only, May 5, 1902; Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, his commission as captain in the Artillery Corps, only, April 5, 1902; Major Frank L. Dodds, judge advocate, his commission as captain of infantry (28th Inf.), only April 9, 1902. Died—Col. James P. Kimball, retired, April 19, 1902, at Tannersville, N.Y.; Major James L. Wilson, retired, April 13, 1902, at Aiken, S.C.; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, retired, May 13, 1902, at Washington, D.C.; Capt. Samuel McKeever, retired, May 15, 1902, at Somerville, Mass.; First Lieut. Warren R. Dunton, April 28, 1902, at Boonville, Mo.; and Major Luther B. Grandy, U.S.V., April 12, 1902. Killed in action—First Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, 27th Inf., at Bayan, Mindanao, P.I., May 2, 1902.

Three assignments to existing vacancies among Colonels of infantry regiments were made on May 16. Colonel David J. Craigie assumes command of the 11th Infantry, Colonel Alpheus H. Bowman, of the 25th Infantry, and Colonel Morris C. Foote of the 28th Infantry.

Captain Southerland, U.S.N., chief of the Hydrographic Office, says the Marine Record of Cleveland, O., has been deeply interested in the physical changes reported to have taken place in the Antilles as a result of earthquakes and volcanic outbreaks, and he is planning to undertake immediately, with the approval of Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., a series of hydrographic surveys. If the current reports as to the tremendous subsidence of the sea bottoms near the Antilles are accurate, then there undoubtedly have been corresponding upheavals of the bottom in other sections, which have created great menaces to navigation through the fact that they are not charted. Captain Southerland points to a curious fact, namely, that a year ago there was what might be regarded as a premonitory sign of the tremendous disturbance which has just taken place in the earth's crust. The "Notice to Mariners," of June 8, one year ago, contains the following note: "Capt. Thomas, of the schooner Kate, reports that May 5, about three miles eastward from the south point of Martinique, the sea rose with great fury, breaking as if on rocks. This continued for about four hours; then the sea became quite smooth again. The schooner labored very heavily, sustaining slight damage, and was uncontrollable during the phenomenon, the light airs from the southeast not giving her steerage way. No current was observed. The weather was fair."

Secretary Root makes a very strong comment upon a case which has been brought to his attention, in which it was sought to secure retirement for the officer, and in which the examining board recommends retirement. He says: "The evidence before the board, not contradicted but practically admitted by the subject for examination, shows that he was suffering from chronic alcoholism and that upon at least one recent occasion he has been drunk on duty. These are not grounds for placing an officer on the retired list and supporting him for the rest of his life in idleness at the expense of his country, but they are grounds for dismissing him from the Service which he has disgraced; nor do they furnish any reason for keeping such an officer under observation and treatment for six months, or for any period. Immediate and severe discipline is called for and nothing else. My observation has satisfied me that the standard of sobriety and good personal habits among the officers of the Army is very high, but it would not long remain so if cases

of this kind were to be condoned or disposed of in the manner which has been proposed in this case. Officers who observe such cases and fail to report them promptly for discipline are remiss in the performance of their duty, and I desire the Army to understand that they will be so considered. These papers will be transmitted, with instructions to order before a court-martial."

The U. S. Supreme Court on May 19 handed down an opinion affirming in the Deming Case the decree of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th District, published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 15. The opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court submitted by Mr. Justice Peckham, declaring: "We hold that the court-martial was a wholly illegal body, and that it had no jurisdiction whatever." The importance of this decision is shown by the fact that it applies to some 200 cases of officers and men under conviction on various charges by courts-martial composed wholly or in part of officers of "other forces" than those to which the defendants belonged. Whether there is any existent authority of competent jurisdiction over the charges of which Deming pleaded guilty is problematical. If there is not, it appears that he and others similarly convicted will escape the consequences of their misdeeds solely through the interpretation of a technical pleading.

A literary note says: "Hamlin Garland got the idea which was to develop into 'The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop,' recently published by the Harpers, away back in 1897. At that time he went in company with a young lieutenant, who was stationed at Fort Custer, to see him inspect a drove of cattle which had been brought into the Crow Indian Agency for sale to the Government, for the use of the Indians. The lieutenant, noting the poor condition of the animals, rejected the entire herd, in spite of the demonstrative anger of the cattle-men. Mr. Garland was impressed by the undaunted action and few words of the young Army officer, and the character of Captain Curtis took form in his mind. It set him wondering as to the possible power of a man like that if he were appointed Indian Agent. The lieutenant who inspired the thought is now a captain, and is the head of the Forestry Department in the Philippines." This probably refers to Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., head of the Forestry Bureau in Manila.

President Roosevelt's acceptance of the German Emperor's offer of a statue of Frederick the Great to the people of the United States is justified by precedent. On previous occasions gifts have been accepted from foreign potentates without awaiting the action of Congress, the principle being that as such gifts belong to the nation they are not subject to the constitutional prohibition against the acceptance by individuals of gifts which may place them under improper obligation to another authority. It has been tentatively decided that the statue which is to be of bronze and heroic size, shall be placed in the grounds of the War College in Washington.

Preparations are going on apace for the celebration of the Centennial of the U.S. Military Academy, June 9, 10 and 11. The Banquet Committee has made arrangements to decorate and illuminate Grant Hall for the banquet on the evening of June 11, which promises to be a most memorable event. The cadets go into camp June 6, in order that the barracks may be turned over to the returned graduates and former cadets. Many officers, at their own request, are being assigned to rooms formerly occupied by them while cadets.

Persons who have relatives or friends serving on the Pacific station will be interested in the following instructions issued by the Postmaster General: "Hereafter articles addressed to persons on duty on board of naval vessels stationed in the Pacific shall be forwarded to San Francisco, Cal., to be made up for dispatch, except articles mailed or received at Tacoma or Seattle, Wash., in time to be included in mails made up by those offices for dispatch, but too late to be forwarded to San Francisco to be included in mails made up at that office for dispatch per same steamer."

The following have passed a successful examination for appointment to commissions in the Medical Department, U.S.A.; W. H. Moncrief, J. W. Geissinger, Theodore Lamson, Charles F. Morse, Hayward S. Hansell, Clarence H. Connor and Cary A. Snoddy. Other candidates are to be examined to fill the vacancies, which numbered sixty-five. When all the candidates now before the Board have been examined, those who have passed will then be commissioned. In the meantime temporary contracts have been issued successful candidates.

The War Department has decided that "a veterinarian of cavalry or artillery is allowed by law the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant; he is given rank by General Orders 39, April 24, 1902, headquarters of the Army, next after a second lieutenant, and the character of his duties is such as to require him to give orders to enlisted men. He is, therefore, entitled to receive the customary salute from enlisted men."

Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, will be forced to make a trip to his home in Illinois in the course of a week, but he has announced that on his return he will endeavor to force a passage of the bill introduced by him Dec. 13, 1901, providing for a U.S. naval reserve. He intends, however, to so amend it as to allow most of the details to be worked out by the Secretary of the Navy in actual practice.

The Army will respond with one voice, in a hearty chorus of approval, to what President Roosevelt says in the letter to Bishop Lawrence, which we publish this week with great satisfaction, "No provocation," as the President well says, "however great, can be accepted as an excuse for misuse of the necessary severity of war, and above all, for torture of any kind or shape." This is the army doctrine our military authorities have been seeking to enforce as our record of courts-martial will show. This paper, almost if not quite alone among its contemporaries, has persistently set forth the actual facts concerning Army officers and Army discipline and it has been prompt to administer censure when censure was needed. But we hold, as we have always held, that a man's character, no matter how humble he may be, is not to be lightly dealt with, and that it is an act of cowardice to assail it when you cannot furnish evidence to support your charges. The Evening Post, which has been overhauling the records of courts martial in the Philippines, published regularly in our columns, finds but one case of actual conviction of serious abuse of a native, that of Lieut. Preston Brown, and it neglects to state that the President overruled the action of the court-martial in the case of Brown, leaving it without even a horrible example thus far.

Nomination for promotion of the following officers of the Navy were sent to the Senate on May 22: Assistant Surgeon Holton C. Curl, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon; Lieuts. Walter J. Sears and John A. Bell, to be Lieutenant Commanders; Lieut. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough, to be a Commander; Pay Inspector Ichabod G. Hobbs, to be a Pay Director.

PASSAGE OF FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate May 15 passed the Fortification Bill, first adding to it the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Proctor:

Provided, That no money appropriated by this bill shall be expended for disappearing carriages or emplacements or magazines therefor until a thorough test has been made by a disinterested board of officers of high rank and at least one mechanical engineer of high standing, with not less than thirty shots from a 10-inch gun, with full charge of smokeless powder and full weight of shot, under all the conditions of actual service, the whole time elapsing between the firing of the first shot and the firing of the last shot being reported and also the time elapsing between the firing of each shot in succession, the cost of such test to be paid out of this appropriation.

In connection with this amendment, the following letter was read:

War Department, Washington, May 15, 1902.
My Dear Senator Perkins: I have just received from Senator Proctor the inclosed draft of an amendment which he proposes to offer to the fortifications bill, and providing for a thorough test of disappearing carriages, and he asks me to communicate to you my views regarding it. I think the amendment is a very proper one, and I should be very glad to have it adopted. My view regarding the disappearing gun carriages has been that they were adopted after very full consideration, both by the Ordnance Department and by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, under the direction of officers of the highest rank and authority, such as General Schofield and General Abbott, and there has never been in my mind any sufficient ground established for reversing the conclusion reached by those officers. The raising of the question, however, makes it very proper, and I think it is very desirable that no pains should be spared to test the question, in every way possible, whether the established policy of the Government in regard to these carriages should be reversed. Very sincerely yours,
ELIHU ROOT.

Hon. George C. Perkins, United States Senate.

Previous to the adoption of this amendment and the passage of the bill, there was some debate as to the merits of the disappearing carriage and General Crozier's interest in it. The question was raised as to Colonel Story's opinion of the carriage, apropos to the statement that he had been removed from the Board of Ordnance and Fortification because he was opposed to it. Mr. Warren said: "So far as Colonel Story is concerned, he has never made any report that I know of. He has never written a letter that I know of. He has never authorized, that I know of, any expression against the disappearing carriage, and, unless the Senator (Proctor) has some evidence of that nature, I feel it safe to say that Colonel Story does not oppose the disappearing gun carriage, and that he has not so expressed himself."

Senator Proctor offered the following amendment, which he did not ask a vote on, explaining that it was introduced simply to call the attention of the Senate to the matter of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification:

And shall be expended under the direct supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and said Board shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War and subject to his supervision and control in all respects, and shall have power to provide suitable regulations for the inspection of guns and materials at all stages of manufacture to the extent necessary to protect fully the interests of the United States, and generally to provide such regulations concerning matters within said Board's operations as shall be necessary to carry out to the best advantage all duties committed to its charge: Provided, That subject to the foregoing provisions the expenditure shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department having jurisdiction of the same under existing law: Provided further, That hereafter the said Board of Ordnance and Fortification shall have exclusive supervision and direct control, under the Secretary of War, of all experiments and tests, whether at the established proving grounds or elsewhere under military authority, conducted for the purpose of improving war material in service or for the purpose of developing or establishing new types of guns, gun mounts, small arms, ammunition, projectiles, fuses, explosives, submarine mines, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war as shall have been recommended as types by the said Board of Ordnance and Fortification shall be purchased or manufactured for use in the military service of the United States, except in such cases in which Congress by specific enactment shall have designated the particular article and type to be purchased or manufactured: And provided further, That hereafter the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, shall consist of seven—The Commanding General of the Army, four Army officers, either on the active or retired list, not below the rank of brigadier general, and two civilians, one of whom shall be an expert mechanical engineer of well-known reputation.

THE WEST INDIAN HORROR.

Definite advices from Martinique and St. Vincent show that the results of the volcanic eruptions in those islands were even more terrible than the first reports indicated. Since the complete destruction of St. Pierre several other adjacent villages have been destroyed by the fiery deluge from Mont Pelée which is still in active eruption. In St. Vincent the eruption of La Soufrière continues and fully 2,000 lives have been lost. Great alarm prevails in many of the adjacent islands, and further disasters are feared.

A searching party from the U.S.S. Potomac, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding, which entered St. Pierre on May 20 to bring away the remains of U.S. Consul Prentiss narrowly escaped destruction by a terrific outflow of lava and rock. The searchers found the body and were bearing it toward the beach, but were compelled to abandon it and board the Potomac which ran out five miles to sea to escape the downfall of molten rock. Another attempt to remove the body was defeated by the same elements, but a third effort was successful. The U.S.S. Sterling, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Mentz, U.S.N., commanding, which sailed from San Juan, P.R., for Martinique on May 14 with a large cargo of supplies has unloaded her cargo at Fort de France and sailed for San Juan. Capt. Joseph T. Crabb, Q. M. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at San Juan, who had charge of the distribution of supplies sent by the Sterling, telegraphed to the Adjutant General of the Army from Fort de France under date of May 20 as follows:

"Report present distress here exaggerated. Devastated district lies north of line drawn from La Trinité to Carbet, with center St. Pierre, which is completely destroyed; no relief necessary; inhabitants latter place all killed, but our supplies at present in port will relieve all suffering for next two or three weeks. All Department supplies from San Juan landed and turned over to Governor to-day, exception about 1,000 suits clothing delivered Captain English, ship *Indefatigable*, for relief sufferers St. Vincent. Authentic reports latter place indicate greater immediate distress there than here; violent volcanic disturbance still continues here, but it is thought local authorities will have relief well in hand within next month. Leave to-morrow San Juan."

Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Cincinnati, cables as follows from Fort de France under date of May 20:

"Water barge not needed. Ashes and volcanic dust falling thickly here are like thick fog. Decks covered."

The response from the United States to the call for relief has been so prompt and generous, and the supplies already landed in Martinique and St. Vincent are so abundant that the President has recommended that the work of collecting money be suspended. It is feared that the indiscriminate giving of money and supplies to the surviving islanders may encourage them to habits of idleness and thus lead to disorder and lawlessness.

The U.S.S. Dixie, Capt. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., commanding, which left New York on May 14 with relief supplies for Martinique, arrived at Fort de France on May 21. Captain Berry reports to the Navy Department that he will leave half his cargo at Fort de France, where food is now abundant, and take the remainder to St. Vincent. Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who sailed on the Dixie and has charge of the distribution of her supplies, telegraphs from Fort de France under date of May 21 to the Adjutant General of the Army as follows:

"Effects of eruption confined to northern portion of island. St. Pierre and neighboring villages totally destroyed. Thirty thousand a fair estimate of loss of life in zone of destruction. Physical conditions normal, but people panic-stricken. This condition was increased by yesterday's eruption, which was quite severe, but did not materially add to desolation. Supplies of all kinds sufficient for eight weeks. What has been done was just what emergency demanded, and nothing further can be suggested. Government and people most grateful. Dixie now discharging part of cargo. Will proceed with what remains to St. Vincent."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY AND NAVY.

President Roosevelt's faculty for saying the right thing in the right way at the right time was admirably illustrated by his address at the centennial anniversary meeting of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of May 20. After administering a dignified but stinging rebuke to the critics "who live softly, remote from the strife, who, sitting at ease in their own houses, delight to exercise a querulous and censorious spirit of judgment upon their brethren who, whatever their shortcomings, are doing strong men's work as they bring the light of civilization into the world's dark." Speaking of Cuba, the President said: "I do not remember—and I have thought a good deal about it—a single case in modern times where as the result of such a war, the victorious nation has contented itself with setting a new nation free, and fitted as well as it could be fitted for the difficult path of self-government. And, mind you, that anarchy and ruin would have lain before the island if we had contended ourselves with the victories of war and turned this island loose to run for itself."

"For three years the hard work of peace has supplemented the work of war. For three years the representatives of the Army—I sometimes hear the Army attacked, but I've even heard missionaries attacked. But it is well for us, when we have a great work to do in either peace or war, that we have the Army and Navy as instruments for it."

"These representatives of ours have done their best to build up a school system, to establish sanitary measures, to preserve order, and to lay the way open for the starting of industries—to do everything in their power so that the new Government might start out with the chances in its favor. Now, as a nation, we bid it god-speed, and we intend to see to it that it shall have all the aid that we can give it."

"That is the deed which was consummated to-day. Now for the other. Ten days or a fortnight ago an appalling calamity befell another portion of the West Indian Islands; it befell territory not in any way under our flag, but owing allegiance to two different European powers. But their need was great, and this people saw to it that this need was met as speedily as possible."

"Congress immediately appropriated a large sum of money, and this was augmented by large private gifts. And gentlemen, as usual, I found that the Army and Navy were the instruments through which the work could be best done. Whenever I want work to be done instantly, when I want men who will drop the work they are engaged upon instantly and will go, fearing neither pestilence nor the dangers of volcanic eruptions

nor anything else, when I want men who can be relied upon absolutely and without question, I turn to the Army and Navy."

THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES TO INVESTIGATE.

A personal letter to Bishop Lawrence from President Roosevelt has been made public, by permission of the President. It relates to the vote taken at the annual meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts, in Boston on April 30, at which these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the portion of the address of the Bishop which refers to charges of cruelty toward the Filipinos should be adopted as the expression of the sentiment of this convention.

Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to send a copy of that portion of his address together with a copy of these resolutions, to the President.

This is the President's letter:

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1902.

Personal.

My Dear Bishop Lawrence: I have received your letter and the resolutions of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts. Permit me to thank you and through you the convention for what has been done by you. I hope it is unnecessary to say that no one in the country can be more anxious than I am, save, perhaps, Secretary Root, to discover and punish every instance of barbarity by our troops in the Philippines. In reference to these cruelties, I agree with every word in your address. No provocation, however great, can be accepted as an excuse for misuse of the necessary severity of war, and, above all, for torture of any kind or shape.

Long before any statements had been made public, and therefore any action had been taken by Congress, the War Department had ordered a rigid investigation of certain of the charges, including the charges of Major Gardner, the orders of investigation as regards these particular charges having gone out over three months ago. The investigation will be of the most thorough and sweeping character, and if necessary, will be made the civil as well as by the military representatives of the Government in the islands.

I have directed that courts-martial be held under conditions which will give me the right of review. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, 101 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass.

This is the President's letter:

Bishop Lawrence sent the resolutions to the President, also that part of his address named in the resolutions. The letter of President Roosevelt followed, and the correspondence has now all been sent out by Bishop Lawrence to all members of the convention.

NEW BRIGADIERS.

Cols. Abram A. Harbach, 1st U.S. Inf., and William F. Spurgin, 4th Inf., two veterans of the Civil and following wars, were nominated to be brigadier generals on May 19. Colonel Harbach was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Volunteers as a sergeant of the 1st Iowa Infantry, May, 1861, in which he served for three months. He enlisted in the regular Service in December, 1861, and was promoted to the grade of 2d lieutenant in 1862, and rose by seniority through the various grades to be colonel of the 1st Infantry, July, 1899. He served with the Army of the Potomac during a part of the Civil War and left that Army sick in November, 1863, when he became mustering and disbursing officer, and continued that duty until the close of the war. He served in the Southern States with his regiment and also in the West, from British America to the Rio Grande border in Texas from 1868 until the outbreak of the war with Spain. He participated in the Cuban campaign and was recommended for brevet of colonel for gallantry in the action at El Caney. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg. Colonel Harbach has always borne the reputation of being a gallant, intelligent, efficient officer, of sound judgment, and he has been constantly recommended by his superiors as well equipped for his profession and always ready for duty.

Colonel Spurgin was born in Kentucky and appointed from Indiana. He served as a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1858, until March, 1861. He entered the service as a 1st lieutenant of the 54th Indiana Volunteers in June, 1862, and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service as a captain in December, 1865. He entered the regular Service in 1866 as a 1st lieutenant, and rose through the various grades to be colonel in March, 1901. For services rendered during the Civil War he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at Johnsonville, Tenn.; major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and major U.S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. At the close of the Civil War he served for a time in the West, participating in campaigns against the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, and in the Bannock campaign in 1878, and for about eighteen years prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain he was quartermaster and commissary of cadets at the Military Academy. General Spurgin served with his regiment for three months in the Philippines, and was then Collector of Customs of the Port of Manila for a year, when he returned to the United States on sick leave, subsequent to which he served on recruiting duty until recently relieved to command his regiment, which is now stationed in the United States.

SENTIMENTAL PATHOLOGY.

The lamented death of Admiral Sampson illustrates a fact, that the life of the individual is only as long as the life of his blood-vessels. This has come to be a rather trite medical aphorism. The so-called softening of the brain, with hemorrhage, is simply a necrosis of cerebral tissue, caused by an interrupted blood supply, which in turn is caused by thickening and obstruction of the cerebral arteries. In the case of this distinguished naval commander it was natural, perhaps, for the public to see in his death a possible result of the mental perturbation, the worry and chagrin to which, unfortunately, he had recently been subjected; and yet we can see no valid reason for such an interpretation. Such a death as that of Admiral Sampson is a purely physical affair. We can imagine no degree of worry that could cause arterial sclerosis. This lesion occurs in all sorts and conditions of men and women. It is of slow onset and gradual progress, and is due to vasochemical changes in the blood and tissues.

We are all the creatures of our physical constitution, even more than of our moral environment. This "materialistic" doctrine is not popular with sentimentalists, but it is in accord with physiological facts. Admiral Sampson's death would probably have resulted in precisely the way it did, even if the Spanish war had never been waged, or the naval battle of Santiago had not been destined to be fought with even more ardor on the land than it had been on the sea.—Medical Journal.

OUR RIGHTS IN THE SULUS.

Secretary Root has determined to have printed for the use of all Army officers and others concerned in the government of the Philippines the comprehensive reports made to him by Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the Division of Insular Affairs, and entitled "The Law of Civil Government Under Military Occupation," the Secretary having found it of great value to him in deciding questions in the islands. In reality, it is a disclosure of the attempts made by Germany at various times to question the authority of the United States in the Sulu group of the Philippines. In support of the commercial side of this contention, the German Ambassador presented the following arguments:

"That the United States did not acquire sovereignty over the Sulu archipelago by the consent thereof, nor was the sovereignty thereof ever confirmed unto the United States by the treaty of Paris, for the reason that Spain never had acquired sovereignty in said archipelago, nor was Spanish sovereignty therein recognized and internationally established. The provisions of the protocols entered into by Germany, Great Britain and Spain in 1877 and 1885 constituted a grant, creating a perpetual easement in favor of Germany, Great Britain and the other powers, which is a servitude upon the Sulu archipelago, diminishes the fee thereof and remains attached thereto. If the rights secured to Germany and Great Britain and the other powers by the protocols are not vested by a grant, then they are rights derived from a contract between the respective sovereignties of Spain, Germany and Great Britain, which contract was in force at the time the United States acquired sovereignty over the archipelago, and the obligations of the contract, encumbered upon Spain, passed to and became binding upon the United States."

The statement of the German contention seems to be self-contradictory. If Spain never had any contract over the Sulu archipelago, how could she give to other powers an easement on it? And how can we be bound by an agreement between Spain, Germany and Great Britain concerning territory over which not one of them has any authority and which has since come under our control as the result of war? Mr. Magoon's reply is that the sovereignty of Spain was recognized in the islands prior to the treaty by Germany and Great Britain, and that it was thus acquired by this country with the transfer. The duties imposed by the military government in the archipelago constitute a military necessity, and so soon as the civil authority of the United States is generally recognized and submitted to, the nation will substitute for the exercise of war powers that of peace powers.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

General Malvar who succeeded Aguinaldo as commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces and who recently surrendered to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell in Batangas Province, has issued a proclamation commanding all Filipinos to quit the field and support the United States. Furthermore, he has notified the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong to expect no further allegiance from the natives here.

Acting Governor Wright has greatly pleased the Spanish residents of Manila by attending a reception given by the Spanish diplomatic representative in honor of the coronation of King Alfonso. The relations between the Americans and the Spaniards, which have been friendly ever since the American occupation, are now more cordial than ever.

Among recent arrivals at Manila are Mrs. Bradley, wife of Major Alfred E. Bradley, Medical Department, U.S.A.; Mrs. Stamper, wife of Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Purcell, wife of Capt. Benjamin M. Purcell, 10th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Crockett, mother of Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th U.S. Inf.

Considerable complaint having been made by the Adjutant General's Department of the Military Division of the Philippines regarding the manner in which the official orders for the Division have been printed, the following officers of the Army have been named as a board to investigate the matter: Capt. Charles H. Hunter, 25th Coast Art.; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Alden R. Trotter, 25th Coast Art.

This is from the Manila *Freedom* of April 16: "Gen. 'Jake' Smith may be disciplined for his methods of conducting operations in Samar. This is in line with modern warfare. If you are not killed literally by the enemy, you will be killed in spirit and reputation by your friends at home."

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., writes from Manila to deny a report not long since republished in these columns from a Manila newspaper to the effect that he had deported from Samar one Roscoe Conklin, a stenographer, who had accompanied him to that island. As the story ran Mr. Conklin was deported for selling confidential information to a Manila newspaper, but Major Glenn declares that this statement is incorrect, that Mr. Conklin remained with him in Samar until his, the major's, secret service work was completed and returned with him to Manila and continued in his employ for several months thereafter, there never having been the slightest question as to his faithful performance of the duties required of him. It is evident from Major Glenn's statement that the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has been the victim of an imposition as to the facts in the matter which, we need not add, it sincerely regrets.

The sentence of death recently imposed by a court-martial at Manila upon Arthur Howard, alias Walker, under conviction of desertion, has been disapproved by Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., commanding Department of the North Philippines. It was charged that Howard deserted while serving with a regiment of California volunteers, whereas he insists that he was never an American soldier; that his father was an Englishman and his mother a Spaniard; that he went from Hong Kong to Manila in 1898, and that Aguinaldo made him chief of artillery. General Wheaton disapproves of the sentence in this case partly because the identification was not complete and partly because of Howard's efficient services as a scout under Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., during the recent campaign in Batangas Province.

Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford, Philippine Scouts, U.S.A., Inspector Philippines Constabulary, reports that in Batangas Province, where the insurrection recently made its last gasp, an extraordinary revival of trade and industry is in progress. Many buildings, of far better character than any existing ones are under construction, machinery of all description is being installed, money is plentiful, and all sorts of improvements are under way. Army engineers are building new roads and telegraph lines, thus facilitating business communication; tax extortions have been abolished, and the feeling of confidence inculcated by the Army and since fostered by the Constabulary, has stimulated the natives to extraordinary demonstrations of industry and progress.

RECENT DEATHS.

Sarah Williams Very, widow of Samuel Very, Jr., late acting master, U.S.N., and mother of Capt. Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., died in New York city May 18.

William R. McKey, who died in Boston, Mass., May 15, was an uncle of Capt. Samuel W. Very, U.S.N.

Mrs. Mabel Seaman, wife of Lieut. Albert O. Seaman, 11th U.S. Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., May 10.

Ethel Persons, eldest daughter of Medical Director R. C. Persons, U.S.N., died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 18, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Penelope Allen, sister of the late Major Gen. John' Pope, U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., May 11.

Much sympathy is expressed for Comdr. Joshua Bishop, U.S.N., retired, whose wife died last week after a prolonged illness. Clara Louise Bishop was fifty-eight years of age at the time of her death, and had lived in Washington a large portion of her life. Commander Bishop was placed on the retired list of the Navy on Dec. 31, 1896, and has occupied his house, 1325 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., ever since.

Frank J. Gross, who died at Denver, Colo., May 6, was a son of Capt. Frank P. Gross, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. Richard C. Day, who died this week at San Isidro, Luzon, P.I., was treasurer of Nueva Ecija Province. He was from Colorado Springs, was appointed 2d lieutenant 1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry (Rough Riders) in May, 1898, promoted captain the following August and mustered out the following September, was appointed 1st lieutenant, 34th U.S. Vol. Infantry, July 5, 1899, and mustered out last June and then appointed to the position which he held when he died.

Private Frank L. Harris, Army Service detachment, West Point, was instantly killed May 18 by the Newburg local, a passenger train bound for New York. His body was cut into fragments. He was formerly of the 10th Infantry.

The funeral of Capt. Samuel McKeever (retired), U.S.A., was held May 17 at St. Catherine's church on Summer street, Somerville, Mass. The church was filled by a distinguished company of civilians and soldiers, including Major Glines and delegations from Willard C. Kinsley post 139, G.A.R., Major John A. Cummings camp, S. of V., under command of Capt. Fred F. Warren; John Abbot Lodge, F. and A.M.; Couer de Leon Commandery, K.T., under command of William R. Cushman, eminent commander, and the Loyal Legion. The flag-draped hearse, bearing the body of the captain, was escorted from the Belmont street home to the church by 77th Co., Coast Artillery, U.S.A., from Fort Warren, under the command of Capt. O. W. B. Farr and accompanied by Lieuts. Edward Hill and W. R. Vance. In the detail was Major Patterson of the fort garrison, who was an old Army comrade of the deceased. Music was provided by the 10th Artillery band of 22 pieces. Six sergeants of the Coast Artillery served as body bearers. At the close of the service the military escorted the body to its final resting place at Cambridge cemetery.

The China Mail, published at Hong Kong, China, in its issue of March 29, referring to the death of Pay Director H. T. Wright, U.S.N., heretofore reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, says: "He was of one of the best type of cultured Americans, frank, genial and hospitable, with happy knack for making friends; and we are sure we are expressing the wishes of his many friends in this colony when we give expression to the genuine sympathy for Mrs. Wright which this sad intelligence has aroused in Hong Kong to-day."

After living for more than forty years with a bullet wound in his liver, Col. Etienne St. George, formerly of the British Army, died recently in New York. He was born in 1827, and was Colonel of the Bengal Fusiliers during the memorable campaign in which took place the mutiny of Lucknow, in the late fifties.

Major John Brooke, Surgeon, U.S. Army, retired, whose death at his residence at Radnor, Pa., May 12, 1902, was briefly referred to last week, had been in failing health during the past year. Major Brooke was born in Radnor, Delaware County, Pa., in 1830. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and engaged in private practice until the Civil War. He entered the Service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon at the beginning of the war, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Regular Army Nov. 22, 1862. He served through the Civil War, part of the time in the Army of the Potomac and part of the time in Columbia College Hospital in Washington. He was brevetted captain and major in the Regular Army for faithful and meritorious services during the war. After the Civil War Major Brooke was stationed for many years in the West, and was engaged in several Indian campaigns, notably the Nez Perce. He was stationed for some years at San Juan Island and at Sitka, Alaska, and was afterward post surgeon at the Presidio, San Francisco, Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was retired from active service Feb. 22, 1894. Major Brooke was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and other organizations. Major Brooke leaves a widow, a son (now a cadet of the graduating class at West Point) and a daughter, the wife of Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Battery, U.S. Artillery. His son, Capt. Benjamin Brooke, who was an assistant surgeon in the Army, died October, 1900, from illness brought on by exposure while performing gallant services in the West.

Capt. Thomas Gerry Townsend, U.S.A., who died in Washington, D.C., May 13, was the eldest son of E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General, U.S.A., during the Civil War, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1849. He was appointed as a cadet-at-large by President Johnson to the U.S. Military Academy in 1866, the President's son, F. D. Grant, being one of the members. His quiet gentlemanly demeanor and lovable disposition made him a universal favorite among the cadets, and in the years that followed among his fellow-officers in the Army. When Townsend was graduated in 1871, his father, in order to avoid giving him an assignment personally, left the city, and he received from a subordinate in the Adjutant General's Office his appointment as 2d lieutenant, 6th Infantry. He was sent to Fort Hays, Kas., and later to Fort Buford, M. T. In 1874 he was given command of the escort of the Northern Boundary Commission, and served as assistant professor of drawing at the Military Academy, 1876-'80, and then for several years on frontier duty, in command or escorts to the Indian Commission. He was promoted as 1st Lieutenant in 1880, and served at Fort Garland, Colo., and Fort Douglas, Utah, until 1883, during which time the construction of various roads in the Uintah mountains was under his supervision. He next served at Leavenworth military prison at Fort Sheridan, then at Newport Barracks and Fort Thomas, Ky. He was retired in 1896 for disability received in the line of duty and settled in Washington, where he remained until his death, and in recent years had charge of the accounts of the Army Mutual Aid Association in the War Department. He was greatly interested in the various patriotic societies, having hereditary membership

in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and was an officer in the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a vice-president in the Society of the War of 1812. He died on May 13, at the home of his mother, and was buried from the Church of the Epiphany, May 15, where his remains were attended by the following pall-bearers: Brig. Gen. G. B. Davis, U.S.A.; Col. T. T. Knox, U.S.A., and Col. F. W. Roe, of his class; H. Randall Webb, of the Society of the Sons of the Cincinnati; Charles H. Campbell, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Marcus Benjamin, president of the Society of the War of 1812; Dr. G. B. Loring; Col. R. C. Thompson, and Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Clara Pell, of New York city, four sons, two of whom are now students at Princeton University, and one daughter.

A monument to the late Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., U.S. Cav., who was killed in action in Cuba in July, 1898, was unveiled in Charlotte, N.C., a few days since. There was a public parade participated in by mounted police, marshals, band and the military, commanded by Major T. R. Robertson, composed of the Fayetteville Light Infantry, the Blue Ridge Rifles, of Asheville; the Overman Guards, of Salisbury, and Stateville, Concord and Charlotte companies. The C. M. I. Cadets, Spanish-American Veterans, and other organizations, carriages containing relatives and friends followed, Capt. W. W. Forsyth, U.S.A., being in the first carriage. At the unveiling of the monument, the military formed a hollow square, the Rev. E. A. Osborne offered prayer, and Col. J. P. Thomas was the orator of the day.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, U.S.N., retired, died at Portsmouth, N.H., May 17. He was born in France, and received his warrant as boatswain April 18, 1879. He had previously served nearly four years as an enlisted man. He was retired in November, 1895, for incapacity resulting from the Service.

Mrs. William H. Bell, wife of Gen. William H. Bell, U.S.A., retired, died April 25 at Santa Cruz, Honduras, while on a visit to her son, from heart disease.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Graham Kelso Martin to Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. Bailey, U.S. Navy. Miss Martin, who resides in Philadelphia, is a daughter of the late Samuel Martin and granddaughter of the Hon. Elijah Babbitt, of Erie, Pa., and a great-granddaughter of Gen. John Kelso, who commanded the land forces at the battle of Lake Erie.

Mr. William D. Bradley, son of Gen. L. P. Bradley, U.S.A., was married in Boston, April 15, 1902, to Miss Ethel Glover Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Ferdinand Bonzano have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marie Geary, to Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Wednesday, June 11, in Christ church chapel, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hinman, Battle Creek, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude R. Hinman, to D. E. W. Lyle, 1st lieutenant, 14th Inf., U.S.A.

Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf., and Miss Rosamond Mitchell, of Venice, Ill., were married in San Francisco, Cal., on May 12 by Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, of the Artillery Corps, Presidio. Both bride and groom expect to sail to the Philippines on the Thomas.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Miss E. Slaughter, of Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant Geary is himself a Kentuckian and a graduate of the Kentucky State College.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, U.S.M.C., was married in Washington, D.C., May 20 to Mrs. Irene Hancock Sessions at the home of the bride's parents, Col. and Mrs. John Hancock. The wedding was witnessed only by the bride's family and immediate relatives. The drawing room where the ceremony took place was decorated with ferns and American beauty roses. Mrs. Sessions was unattended, and wore a particularly becoming gown of white cloth and white lace hat, trimmed with pink roses. Surgeon Frank Cook, U.S.N., was best man.

Capt. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Sigsbee have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ethel Sigsbee, and Mr. Robert Toombs Small, on Wednesday, June 11, at 8 o'clock, in the New church, Corcoran and Sixteenth streets, Washington, D.C. Miss Sigsbee is the third daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sigsbee. Mr. Small is a Southerner, from Atlanta, Ga., but now lives in Washington, being on the staff of the Evening Star.

Miss Florence McKeahan, daughter of Mrs. Charles Watson McKeahan, and Capt. Louis John Magill, of the U.S.M.C., were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, 2,116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, May 17. Miss N. Louise Baird was the maid of honor, and Dr. W. J. Magill, of Erie, Pa., a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. A wedding breakfast, attended by members of the two families and a few intimate friends, followed.

The marriage of Miss Chamberlin of Key West and Lieut. Raymond P. Sullivan, U.S. Marine Corps, will take place the first week in July.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Hall, son of General and Mrs. Hall, and Miss Rogers, of Chicago, will take place early in June.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marie D. Evans to 1st Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and graduate of the class of 1900, U.S.M.A. Miss Evans is the daughter of Judge Charles Evans, of Cincinnati, O. The wedding will take place some time in the fall.

The wedding of Lieut. Charles L. Poor, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Livingston Austin will take place at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday the 3d of June. A large number of invitations have been issued for this event, and it promises to be one of the notable affairs of the present season.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stellwagen have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Cathryn Cook, to Lieut. Thomas Sheldon Wilson, U.S.N., on Monday, June 2, in St. Peter's Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Pa.

The wedding of Miss Florence Benton Whitehead, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William R. Whitehead, and Capt. William Herbert Allaire, 23rd U.S. Inf., took place May 14 in Denver, Col. Rev. John H. Houghton performed the ceremony at 7:30 o'clock at St. Mark's church. The low raftered nave of the church was hung on either side with flags. From each roof beam hung a basket of white lilacs, tied with satin ribbons, while Southern smilax trailed thickly over all the pillars and banked the spaces between them. In a corner of the left of the church a tent had been erected, covered with flags, and with a background of willows. Just in front of the tent were several stacks of rifles. The altar was banked high with greenery and white blossoms, while

just over the chancel steps swung a wedding bell of white roses, lilacs and smilax. Down the central aisle every other pew was marked with baskets filled with white flowers and tied with knots of white and blue ribbon. The bridal party appeared just after Capt. William H. Allaire, 23rd Inf., accompanied by his best man, Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., had approached the chancel, and while the Lohengrin wedding march was being played. The ushers came first. They were John Porter, C. M. Bliss, Capt. Delamere Skerritt, A.C., Lieut. J. G. Peyton, A.C., and Lieut. J. G. Pillow, 14th Cav. The attending officers, as was the groom, were in their full dress uniform. After the ushers came Miss Genevieve Ghost and Miss Anna Fletcher, both attired in charming gowns of pink silk mull. The bodices were cut high in the neck, but had elbow sleeves and both skirts and corsages were profusely trimmed with valenciennes lace. The maid's were in their hair wreaths of pink silk roses and they carried shower bouquets of pink roses and lilies of the valley. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Mabel Gilluly. Her gown was also of silk mull but all white and made similar to the gowns of the maids. She wore a wreath of white silk roses and carried valley lilies and pink roses. Miss Virginia Whitehead, the little niece of the bride, came next as flower girl. She was dressed in a fluffy white lace frock, with a pink sash and pink ribbon in her hair and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. The wedding gown of the bride was most exquisite. It was made of real Irish lace. This formed a robe, princess in effect, with underskirts of chiffon and liberty satin. The lace of the skirt was finished in Vandyke points, which fell over a fluffy flounce of tucked chiffon. Each of the points was cut away in the center to show a lattice work of velvet cords over shirred chiffon. The same trimming appeared on the corsage. There was a deep yoke of lined tulle, accented with the velvet cording and a deep bertha of the Irish lace was laid over shirred tulle. A tulle veil falling over the face and to the edge of the extremely long train, was caught with a spray of orange blossoms. The only ornament was a superb diamond brooch which was the groom's wedding gift. A shower bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. During the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" was softly played on the organ. A reception was held at the house of the bride's parents after the ceremony. Captain and Mrs. Allaire are now touring the east and will be at home at Fort McPherson, Ga., after June 1.

PERSONALS.

Asst. Surg. L. S. Harvey has left Biltmore, N.C., for Detroit, Mich.

Capt. L. D. Greene, U.S.A., is in Chicago, Ill., his address being 5000 Jefferson avenue.

Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, 12th U.S. Cav., is at Evansville, Ind., his address being 7 Blackford avenue.

Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 22d U.S. Inf., has changed station from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Reno, Ok. T.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U.S.A., recently at Summerville, S.C., should now be addressed at 525 Park avenue, New York city.

Capt. G. W. Martin, U.S.A., has been spending a portion of his leave in New York city and has been a guest at the Players' Club.

A despatch received in Washington states that Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston is seriously ill with intermittent malarial fever at Denver, Colo.

Captain Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., lately from the Philippines, arrived at Baltimore, Md., May 19 and entered upon duty as attending surgeon in that city.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., now on his way home from the Philippines, will be retired for age on July 15 next, closely followed by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, on July 21.

Lieutenant J. Nathan Shelton, U.S.A., and his mother, Mrs. Shelton, returned to Omaha, Neb., a few days since from Chicago. Lieutenant Shelton will upon conclusion of his present leave join his battery, which is stationed in California.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Hughes, U.S.N., has been detached from the U.S.S. Philadelphia and directed to proceed home and there await orders. He has been on sea duty for almost exactly three years and has earned a welcome rest. Following the usual amount of leave Commander Hughes will receive an assignment to shore staff.

Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave for several months past, is now in Richmond, Va., after a winter spent in Florida. He will probably be ordered up for examination for promotion within a few weeks, and the examining board will then determine as to the physical condition of the candidate. Lieutenant Pickrell is a native of Richmond and his father still lives there.

Major Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Collector of Customs for the port of Havana under military administration of the United States, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the employees of his office at the Hotel Telegrafo, Havana, on the evening of May 14. A superb writing desk was presented to Major Bliss as a token of the regard in which he is held by his former associates in the Cuban service.

Secretary Root announces that Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, now en route to the United States, will proceed at once to Washington where he will probably be occupied for two or three months in closing up the accounts of his military administration of the island. The vouchers and accounts relating to the American occupation will be kept in Havana until further notice for the convenience of the officials of the new Cuban Government.

The board of Governors of the Army and Navy club of the city of New York, completed its organization on Monday, May 19, by electing the following officers: President, Gen. J. Fred. Pierson; First Vice-President, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard; Second Vice-President, Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn; Third Vice-President, Major James B. Horner; Secretary, Chief Engr. Charles H. Loring; Treasurer, Lieut. Charles H. Brantingham.

Rear Admiral J. D. Ford, U.S.N., who was retired for age May 19, entered the Service in July, 1862, as a third assistant engineer, and served gallantly all through the Civil war. He was on the Arizona when she was destroyed by fire of Poverty Point, on the Mississippi river, Feb. 27, 1865, the officers and men having to take to the water to save their lives. He was also wrecked on the Coramandel, coast of India, in June, 1867. He was on the Baltimore on the Asiatic station in 1898 during the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and was fleet engineer of Admiral Dewey's command. Admiral Ford, who is naval inspector of machinery at Sparrow Point, will be continued at his present duty until the pending contracts are finished.

Lieut. G. M. Grimes, U.S.A., is on duty at Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. W. H. Paine, 7th Cav., should be addressed at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. A. Moss, 23d U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 8.

Lieut. A. L. Miller, Porto Rico regiment, lately visiting in New York, left May 17 for San Juan to join his regiment.

Major Henry W. Spole, 8th U.S. Cav., with band and troops E. and H, 8th Cavalry, arrived this week at Jefferson Barracks from Cuba.

Lieut. J. R. Musgrave, A.C., has recently opened a recruiting office at Newbern, N.C., for the artillery companies at Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. John Simson, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short visit to San Antonio.

Capt. P. H. Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.V., relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., May 20 and left for the Philippines, via San Francisco.

"A Hundred Years at West Point," a brief illustrated sketch of the Military Academy, by Jane W. Guthrie appears in the Four-Track News for May.

Capt. Jose Lugo Vina, assistant surgeon, Porto Rico Regiment, who recently arrived in New York from San Juan on leave, is visiting at Bristol, R.I.

Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, Art. Corps, en route from Cuba to Fort Washington, Md., is spending a few days with friends at 260 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U.S.A., is reported ill of malarial fever at Denver, Colorado. His condition fortunately is not regarded as serious.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, arrived in New York city this week from Fort Morgan, Ala., and is spending a portion of his leave for the summer in New Rochelle.

Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., rejoined at Fort Slocum, N.Y., this week from a short visit to friends in Rochester and now goes to his regiment in the Philippines.

Col. J. L. Clem, U.S.A., was in Washington, D.C., this week from San Antonio on matters relating to a prospective appointment of his son as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

Col. Henry Carroll, U.S.A., residing at 635 Rhode Island street, Lawrence, Kan., reached his sixty-fourth birthday May 20, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., spent this week at Fort Niagara as president of the board to report upon the enlargement of the reservation to accommodate additional troops.

Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th U.S. Cav., with headquarters and the 2d and 3d squadrons (E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M), arrived at Newport News, May 23, and went on to camp Geo. H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga.

Major W. M. Black, C.E., commandant of Washington Barracks, D.C., tendered a special exhibition drill, May 22d, for the members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who met in Washington this week.

Speaking of Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, E.C., U.S.A., who was lately relieved of duty in San Juan, P.R., the Daily News of that city says: "Captain Flagler is a very popular officer here and his many friends regret his departure."

Gen. Charles P. Egan, U.S.A., retired, who became prominent in connection with the so-called "embalmed beef" scandal of the war with Spain, has just won in the Mexican courts the title to 2,500,000 acres of mineral, agricultural and timber lands.

Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., has been found physically, morally and professionally disqualified for promotion to Pay Inspector. He entered the Service July 13, 1870, being appointed from Ohio. Efforts are being made to have him placed on the retired list.

Capt. Charles R. Roelker, U.S.N., was in Richmond, Va., last week on the final inspection of the U.S.S. Dale previous to the transfer of that vessel to the Government authorities at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The condition of the machinery and boilers of the Dale was found excellent and no distress was inflicted by the recent excellent performance over the trial courses in Chesapeake Bay.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Brooklyn and directed to proceed to his home and there await orders for a brief period, is a son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U.S.N., has served several cruises on the Asiatic station, and is thoroughly familiar with the methods of transacting official business with the various authorities in that part of the world.

"Captain Mahan, U.S.N., has shown himself a good friend to England," says the Army and Navy Gazette. "He has illustrated by his brilliant writing the national prowess, and done high honor to our national heroes. Now he has added to our obligation by a weighty essay in the current number of the National Review, foreshadowing Imperial Federation as the rich fruit to grow out of the two great and portentous crises through which we have recently passed."

Capt. Walter B. Barker, Quartermaster Dept., U.S.A., until recently stationed at Sagua and Cienfuegos, Cuba, was entertained at a farewell banquet at Sagua on the evening of May 13 by a large number of the most prominent residents of that portion of the island. Captain Barker is universally popular in Cuba, and the Sagua correspondent of the Havana Post, in describing the banquet, says of him: "The people here will never forget Captain Barker. He came here just at the close of the last war when all the country was impoverished and he saved many lives by his prompt and energetic interest in the welfare of every one at the time when people were at the point of starvation all around him. To use the words of several at the banquet he will always live in the hearts of the people of Sagua."

The District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year. Commander, Col. George Lippitt Andrews, U.S.A., Senior-Vice Commander, Capt. John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N., Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Col. George Washington Steele, U.S.V., Recorder, Brevet Major William Pitkin Huxford, U.S.A., Registrar, Medical Director Adolph August Hoehling, U.S.N., Treasurer, 1st Lieut. William Baker Thompson, U.S.V., Chancellor, Lieut. Col. William Samuel Patten, U.S.A., Chaplain, Chaplain James Henry Bradford, U.S.V., Council, Col. Felix Alexander Reeve, U.S.V., Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Royal Thaxter Frank, U.S.A., Brevet Lieut. Col. William Henry Plunkett, U.S.V., Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A. Companions of the order have been duly elected as follows: Capt. Martin VanBuren Hottel, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. George Herron Morisey, U.S.V., Asst. Engr. Michael Henry Plunkett, U.S.N., Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. David Ernest Welch, U.S.V., Capt. Robert Cutts Williams, U.S.A.

Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U.S.N., should be addressed at Bremerton, Wash.

Gen. J. D. Bingham, U.S.A., has left Pensacola, Fla., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Admiral J. J. Almy, is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Capt. John H. Gardner, 2d U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Cuba.

Major R. T. Yeatman, 22d Inf., U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for duty.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Wheeler will pass the coming summer in Europe.

General Craighill, U.S.A., has been in Washington, D.C., on a visit from his country home at Charleston, Va.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, Art. Corps, left Fort Slocum, N.Y., this week, on leave, to rejoin about the 1st of June.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, N.S.A. and Mrs. Miles have returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. John W. Barton and Miss Barton will pass the summer in Massachusetts, leaving Washington, D.C., about the 15th of June.

Capt. William C. Rafferty, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Rafferty are spending a short time in Washington, and are located at the Arlington.

Mrs. McWhorter and Miss Adams of Augusta, Ga., are in Washington, D.C., visiting their sister, Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A.

Mrs. Stockle, wife of Captain Stockle, 8th U.S. Cav., is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. C. G. Happerset, at 1272 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

General Rucker, U.S.A., and family will remain in Washington, D.C., this summer on account of the ill health of Mrs. Rucker, who is not strong enough to travel.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Capt. W. H. Johnston, U.S.A., was obliged to leave the Philippines and return to the States on account of ill health. Her address is now St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. and Miss Howell, wife and daughter of Major Howell, U.S.A., will join him in San Francisco. Miss Howell has been much admired in Washington, D.C., where she has passed the winter.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Capt. C. W. Kennedy, adjutant, 8th U.S. Inf., who has been traveling in China and Japan for the past three months, was a guest at the Emperor's Garden Party, which took place on the 17th of April at the Palace in Tokio, Japan.

Comdr. and Mrs. William S. Cowles, accompanied by Miss Helen Roosevelt, will spend a portion of the coming summer on the Continent. Mrs. Cowles sailed from New York, accompanied by Miss Roosevelt, and they will be joined later by Commander Cowles, who sails from New York on June 4.

It is announced in Washington, that the United States is soon to have another royal visitor in the person of the Grand Duke Boris, son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, and uncle of the present Czar. The Grand Duke is 25 years old and a Colonel of the Russian Infantry. He will travel in America as a private citizen, but will be accompanied by a small number of Russian officers.

Surg. John M. Steele, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and directed to report for duty on board the U.S.S. Massachusetts when relieved. He will be relieved by Asst. Surg. John J. Snyder, U.S.N., who has been doing duty for some time past as the examining medical officer on recruiting duty. Assistant Surgeon Snyder will remain at Newport but a short time.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Brigadier General Wood, U.S.A., late Military Governor of Cuba, sailed from Havana on May 20 for Spain en route to France. Before her departure the ladies of Havana presented her with a superb silver service and the Marquis Pinar del Rio gave her several beautiful pieces of silver which had been in his family for more than 400 years. General Wood was presented by the Jai Alai Club of Havana with a silver service valued at \$5,000.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, which was filed for probate May 17, bequeaths to his daughters Margaret, Catherine, Hannah and Olive the proceeds of a \$4,000 life insurance policy and the remainder of his estate to his wife, who is named as sole executrix. The accompanying petition gives the value of the entire estate as \$18,500, of which \$8,500 is in stocks and bonds and \$10,000 is the estimated value of the Mormon Hill farm near Manchester, Ontario county, N.Y.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Potomac, stationed at San Juan, P.R., who took that vessel to Fort de France, Martinique, on May 10, with supplies for the surviving victims of the eruption of Mont Pelee, had more than 200 applications from residents of San Juan for permission to accompany him. As the Potomac is classed as a tug it is evident that if Lieutenant McCormick had taken along all those who wanted to go he wouldn't have had room for very much else.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghill, U.S.N., is the proud possessor of a handsome new Rear Admiral's flag wrought and presented to him by the petty officers of the Lancaster, who served with him on board the U.S.S. Raleigh at the battle of Manila Bay. Accompanying the flag is a beautifully engrossed letter of presentation signed by B. H. Bryon, Chief M.A.A.; Patrick Murray, Chief M.M.; Edwin Adamson, B.M. 1st class; William B. Johnson, sailmakers' mate; James G. Duncan, electrician, 2d class, and C. Connolly, oiler. A host of friends will join in the wish that this well earned token of esteem may adorn the home and fly at the mast of Rear Admiral Coghill through many happy years to come.

A pretty affair was given at the Administration building, Ft. Thomas, Ky., a few days since, by the officers, in compliment to Miss Katherine Cochran, daughter of Colonel Cochran. A correspondent says it was also an "adieu" party to this attractive young girl, as her distinguished father and family leave next week for Florida to enjoy the privacy of home life. The buildings and various apartments were handsomely decorated with flags. Miss Cochran was strikingly pretty in white mull with pink trimmings. Among the guests from Cincinnati were Mrs. Longnecker (nee Durbin), very lovely in gray organdie and pink effects; Miss Florence Griffin, white Swiss and yellow trimmings; Miss Morgan, Dresden organdie and black velvet garniture. Among the guests from Covington were Miss Eloise Cleary, white batiste and pink trimmings; Miss Ethel Caruthers, white organdie; Miss Mellie Eaton, black embroidered net. From Pleasant Hill, Miss Hallie Southgate, white organdie, pink trimmings; Miss Beasie Kinkaid, blue dimity and black lace; Miss Ethel Avery, of Walnut Hills, yellow crepe de chine. From Newport the guests were Mrs. O. H. Hubbard, white silk, veiled in pointe d'esprit. Lieutenant Page was chairman of the committees. About fifty guests were present.

Capt. M. B. Stokes, 10th Inf., has left Cardenas, Cuba, for Richmond, Va.

Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., has left Cuba for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. R. J. Reaney, 2d U.S. Cav., is now on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. F. H. Beach, 2d U.S. Cav., should be addressed at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Lieut. O. F. Snyder, U.S.A., should be addressed at Fort Logan, Colo., which post he recently joined.

Lieut. E. S. Stayer, 23d U.S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 19, from a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. E. P. Orton, 2d U.S. Cav., adjutant of the 3d squadron, is a recent arrival at Fort Sheridan, Ills.

Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., on an extended sick leave is visiting at 30 College street, New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. H. C. Williard, 2d U.S. Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 15, to spend the summer in the Northwest.

Contract Surgeon John A. Rafton, U.S.A., arrived at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty May 17 from his home at West Winfield, N.Y.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Major H. J. Gallagher, Grand Hotel; Capt. R. P. Davis, Navarre; Lieut. W. R. Pope, Murray Hill.

Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, Art. Corps, visited friends in New York and at Governor's Island May 20, preparing to go to Fort Washington, Md., for duty.

At the Founder's Day celebration of Girard College, Philadelphia, on May 20, a dress parade of the cadets was reviewed by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.

Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, Art. Corps, arrived this week at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty from Porto Rico, where he was recently a captain in the Porto Rico Regiment.

Linganore Hills, Md., near Frederick, Md., will be the resort of Army and Navy families this summer. Several have already engaged rooms, and it promises to be most popular.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U.S.M.C., and bride, now on their wedding tour, are at the Virginia Hot Springs, and from there go to Philadelphia and New York to accept a number of hospitalities.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Swigert, 3d U.S. Cav., on duty in the Philippines, was ordered to Manila, April 16, for treatment in the hospital there, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He was at Dagupan when taken ill.

Rear Admiral Coghill was relieved as captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 20, by Capt. E. F. Harrington, who has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard for duty. Rear Admiral Coghill goes to Washington on special duty in the Navy Department.

It is understood that Captain Charles T. Wetherell, U.S.A., retired, of Detroit, recently tried at Fort Wayne for failing to meet his financial obligations, has been sentenced to dismissal. The proceedings of the court are in Washington for final review.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, with his three aides, Captains Dean, Lyon and Landon, left Governor's Island for Washington, D.C., on May 20, to attend May 21 the ceremonies at Arlington cemetery connected with the unveiling of a memorial tablet to soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States who died in the war with Spain.

The bill S. 2162 what passed the House May 16 changes the designation of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, its officers being designated as Surgeon General (Salary \$5,000), Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. None of the present officers are to be deprived of their commissions or to have their salaries affected. An advisory board or the hygienic laboratory is provided, consisting of three officers to be detailed from the Army, Navy and the Bureau of Animal Industry. The bill authorizes the President, in his discretion, to utilize the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in any wise impairing the efficiency of the service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, has received and will present to the United States on behalf of the Government of France three superb oil paintings of great historical value. One represents Louis XIV. receiving the Chevalier de Cadillac in the audience chamber of the palace and delivering to him the royal ordinance chartering the city of Detroit. The other paintings are portraits of Rochambeau and Lafayette showing those officers in the uniforms worn at the time they offered their services to the American colonies. These paintings are splendid examples of French art and are exquisitely framed. It is understood that the historic painting of Louis XIV. and the Chevalier de Cadillac will eventually adorn the city hall in Detroit, which was one of the first cities founded by the French in America, while the portraits will probably be added to some one of the notable official collections elsewhere.

The battalion of cadets of De La Salle Institute, Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, U.S.A., commandant, had its annual drill and review at the 12th Regiment Armory, New York City, Friday evening, May 16. Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., deputy police commissioner of New York, was the reviewing officer, and was accompanied by Capt. C. M. Troutt, 21st U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th U.S. Inf. The review was followed by drills, in close and extended order, calisthenic drill and evening parade. Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf.; Major Louis A. Craig, 15th U.S. Cav., and Major Ebstein, U.S.A., were judges of the competitive company drill for the colors, which was won by Company B. Music was furnished by the Catholic Protectory Band of fifty pieces.

The winner of the gold medal of the British Royal United Service Institution this year, Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern, R.N., retired list, argues that the British Navy is grossly deficient both in cruisers and battleships. He estimates that Great Britain would require 250 cruisers and torpedo vessels for the protection of the trade routes against the navies of any two Powers, and seventy-two battleships.

Capt. Geo. Cowie, U.S.N., retired, was killed at Rahway, N.J., May 22, by the Washington, Philadelphia and Boston express, bound east over the Pennsylvania road. It is supposed that he was standing on the track waiting for a train to pass in the opposite direction, and, being slightly deaf, did not hear the approach of the east-bound train. We reserve a notice of his record for another week.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on May 16 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$24 to Michael J. Daly, late acting ensign, U.S.N.; \$50 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Rear Admiral Richard P. Leary, U.S.N.; \$50 to the widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles S. Russell (colonel, U.S.A.), also widow of George W. Joseph, late private, Co. B, 132 Indiana Vols.; \$16 to the widow of Capt. John J. Martin, 12th U.S. Inf., war with Mexico; \$20 to Leonora V. Stacy, former widow of Capt. Thomas R. McConnell, 4th U.S. Inf.; \$24 to William H. Wheeler, late Co. A, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; and \$12 to the daughter of Major Horatio B. Lowry, Q.M., U.S.M.C.

The Senate has passed S. 661, to appoint as captain of Infantry, U.S.A., Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, 17th Inf., and retire him, on account of wounds received in battle from which he is under disability. Also S. 4641, to appoint and retire as 1st lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A., Benjamin Franklin Hanforth, late 1st lieutenant, 11th U.S. Infantry. Also S. 1115, amended to revoke G.C.M. orders No. 93, A.G.O., Nov. 15, 1875, confirming the sentence of the court-martial at Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 18, 1875, dismissing 1st Lieut. Francis S. Davidson, 9th Cav., and to issue to him a certificate of discharge of that date, and to appoint him a 1st lieutenant, mounted, U.S.A., and place him on the retired list, without back pay. Senator Hoar said of Lieutenant Davidson: "This is a man whom I know personally. He lives in my native town of Concord, where his people live. He is an honest and brave officer. He was discharged for breaking an arrest and some other small offense—I think playing cards in the presence of soldiers—and was convicted. I am confident the conviction was unfair. At every time this has come up it has had a favorable report from the committee. A great injustice has been done him. He has been given a place in the War Department until Congress might do him justice."

The Senate has passed S. 5079, to release Capt. George P. White, 9th U.S. Cav., from all liability resulting from the loss of \$4,299.76, the unrecovered balance of stolen quartermaster funds charged against him, for which he was in no way to blame. Also S. 10144, to donate to the State of Alabama the spars of the captured battleships Don Juan d'Austria and Almirante Oquendo. Also S. 5381, authorizing the President, with a view to correcting errors in dates of original appointment, upon their graduation from the U.S. Military Academy, to cause the names of Capts. James J. Hornbrook, William F. Clark and Samuel G. Jones, of the Cavalry, to appear upon the lineal list of captains of Cavalry, in the order above-named, next below that of Capt. Frank M. Caldwell. Also S. 1694, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments to pay certain employees for work performed in excess of the regular working hours during the period of the war with Spain. It appropriates for the Treasury Department, \$8,176.02; for the War Department, \$108,833.59; for the Navy Department, \$42,447.56, and for the executive department, to pay the employees of the Executive office, \$8,914.10.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with an amendment S. 282, providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late captain, U.S.A., a captain of Infantry, and for placing his name on the retired list.

The House has passed S. 5213, authorizing the President to select one from such medical officers of the Army as have served forty-one years or more, nine years of which shall have been as surgeon general, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him a major general, U.S.A., for the purpose of placing him on the retired list, which, like H. R. 13725, is intended to promote and retire Surgeon General Sternberg. Also S. 89, appropriating \$11,500 to construct a macadamized road from the river landing at Dover, Tenn., to the national cemetery near Old Fort Donaldson.

The House has passed H. R. 5776, to reimburse the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Charleston, destroyed on a coral reef off Camiguin Island in the Philippines, Nov. 2, 1899, for personal losses sustained, for such articles only as were required by the naval regulations at the time, the sum paid not to exceed in amount twelve months' sea pay, and to be less any sums already paid under other laws. Also H. R. 6703 to pay \$1,951.01 to George A. Rogers, a contractor with the Government, for damages while drilling from the lighter Daylight in the East River, New York Harbor, occasioned "by the running of the U.S. torpedo boats at an unwarranted and illegal rate of speed."

The House has passed H. R. 9867, to pay to the estate of Henry C. Nields, deceased, late lieutenant commander, U.S.N., the sum of \$960, the difference between other duty and sea pay, for service on the receiving ship Potomac. Of this bill Mr. Butler said: "Lieutenant Commander Nields was perhaps one of the most distinguished sailors from eastern Pennsylvania. I had set out in the report as a matter of history his wonderful performance in Mobile Bay."

Mr. Martin has submitted to the House an intended amendment to the naval appropriation bill, for the condemnation of land adjacent to the Norfolk Navy Yard for the use of the United States for the navy yard.

Resolutions and petitions of the Massachusetts Legislature have been introduced in the House by several of the Massachusetts Representatives, in favor of the construction of war vessels in the United States navy yards.

The House Committee on Printing has reported favorably H. Res. 8, to print and bind 1,000 copies of the History of the United States Navy Yard at Boston, Mass.; it has reported with amendment S. R. 46, to provide for the printing of 6,000 copies of the consolidated reports of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1893 to 1901, inclusive.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported with amendment S. 4850, to increase the pension of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States or are totally disabled in the same.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely H. R. 7655, to provide for the construction of a submarine tunnel under the bay of San Francisco, with air shafts and openings on the U.S. military reservation on Yerba Buena Island (Goat Island), bay of San Francisco, Cal.

The House has passed S. 3129, authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to grant permission by revocable license to the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. of North America to erect and maintain, on the military reservations within the U. S. or its island possessions, such buildings as their work for the promotion of the social, physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the garrisons may require, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may impose. Also S. 3660, to authorize the sale of a part of Fort Niobrara military reservation to the village of Valentine, Neb., for \$1,440. Also H. R. 14189, to permit duly accredited members of the G.A.R. to occupy the new public-printing office building for sleeping purposes only from Oct. 5 to 19, 1902.

The House has passed H. R. 14244, authorizing the

President to reserve public lands and buildings in the island of Porto Rico for military, naval, light-house, marine-hospital, and other public purposes, as he may deem necessary, and granting all the public lands and buildings, not including harbor areas and navigable streams and bodies of water, owned by the United States in said island and not so reserved, to the government of Porto Rico.

The House has agreed to a resolution directing, if not incompatible with the public interest, that the Secretary of the Navy furnish copies of the complete correspondence, including cable messages, between the Navy Department and Rear-Admiral Kempff, then in command of the American naval forces, in relation to the bombardment of the Taku forts in China.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendments H. R. 14280, providing for national trophy and prizes for rifle competition.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 102, Mr. Dietrich: Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish one condemned cannon for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Honorable James Laird, M. C., from Nebraska.

S. 5891, Mr. Hale: To authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriman to the grade of major general, U.S.A., retired.

H. R. 14351, Mr. Parker: To provide for a national military park commission, vesting in it on and after July 1, 1904, all powers and functions vested by law in existing commissions which shall then terminate. The new commission, of five members, is to have charge of the restoration, preservation and maintenance of battlefields, forts, or cemeteries of the Colonial, Revolutionary, Indian, Civil, or any other wars of the U. S., and the establishment of military parks thereon, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War. It is to be known as The National Military Park Commission to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each member appointed during the next ten years shall have actively participated in one of the battles commemorated. The commissioners while on active duty shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just, not to exceed \$3,000 a year in addition to actual necessary expenses. The first members shall include one member of each of the existing military park commission and one officer of the Army, active or retired, whose total compensation shall be equal to that of the other commissioners in case his pay and allowances be less, but otherwise he shall receive nothing in addition to such pay and allowances except necessary expenses. For the purpose of rendering the commissioners necessary assistance in their duties the Secretary of War shall have authority to employ persons recognized as well informed in regard to the details of any of the battles concerned. Provisions are made for acquiring and improving land at battlefields, etc., and penalties provided for destroying battle monuments, etc. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the Act.

H. R. 14411, Mr. Ray (As reported from the Committee on the Judiciary): To regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners by deducting upon a sentence of not less than six months nor more than one year, five days for each month; upon a sentence of more than one year and less than three years, six days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, seven days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than five years and less than ten years, eight days for each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, ten days for each month. When a prisoner has two or more sentences, the aggregate of his several sentences shall be the basis upon which his deduction shall be estimated. Prisoners serving under any sentence imposed prior to such time shall be entitled and receive the commutation heretofore allowed under existing laws. Such existing laws are hereby repealed as to all sentences imposed subsequent to the time when this Act takes effect.

H. R. 14441, Mr. Jones: To authorize the Secretary of War in his discretion to favor American built ships in the transportation of Government supplies to the Philippines across the Pacific Ocean.

S. 5870, Mr. McEnery, and H. R. 14445, Mr. Jackson: Authorizing the appointment and retirement of Charles Chaillé-Long with the rank of colonel, U.S.A.

H. R. 14469, Mr. Maynard: To pension civil employees of the Government navy yards when incapacitated in the performance of duty.

H. R. 14470, Mr. Davey: For the relief of the nurses who served in the Spanish-American war.

H. R. 14496, Mr. Roberts: For removing of the wreck of the battleship Maine and recovering the bodies therefrom.

H. R. 14580, Mr. Mercer: To provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook, Neb., to the city limits of South Omaha, Neb.

S. 5518, Mr. Burrows: To amend Section 1225, Revised Statutes, so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools.

THE ROCHAMBEAU UNVEILING.

The following is the official program of the unveiling of the statue of the Marshal de Rochambeau at Lafayette square in Washington to-day, May 24:

The unveiling of the statue will take place at 11 A.M. There will be a battalion of French seamen, with their band, a battalion of United States engineers, and a battalion of U.S. marines and sailors, with the Marine Band, present at the statue. After the ceremonies these troops, together with a battalion of cavalry, a battery of field artillery and a brigade of District of Columbia militia, will pass in review before the President. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., will be in command of the troops. The program for the ceremonies of unveiling is as follows: 1. Invocation by Cardinal Gibbons; 2. Welcome by the President of the United States; 3. Unveiling of the statue by the Countess Rochambeau; Music, "The Marseillaise," by the Marine Band; 4. Presentation of the sculptor, M. Hamar; 5. Remarks by the French Ambassador (in French); 6. Selection by the French band; 7. Remarks by Gen. Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France; 8. Selection by the Marine Band; 9. Address by Senator Lodge; 10. "Star-Spangled Banner," by the French band; 11. Remarks by General Brune; 12. Benediction by Bishop Satterlee.

The Senate and House have received official notification of the unveiling of the statue of Rochambeau, and of the selection as a site for it of the southwest corner of Lafayette square in Washington. Both Houses agreed to adjourn over Saturday in order to attend the ceremonies, seats having been reserved for them.

The committee appointed by act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1902, for the selection of the site, etc., was as follows: John Hay, Secretary of State; Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Chairman Committee on the Library, Senate; James T. McCleary, Chairman Committee on the Library, House.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotion which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 17, pages 229 and 230 were confirmed by the Senate on May 16.

HONORS TO GENERAL STERNBERG.

Leading physicians of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities in the United States have called upon the profession at large to gather at New York City on June 13 in order that they may fittingly acknowledge the debt which they owe and which medicine owes to Surgeon General Sternberg. In that effort they have issued the following circular letter, and the fame of the men who subscribe their names is in itself a tribute to him whom they will honor. The letter reads as follows:

New York, May 17, 1902.

Dear Doctor: We feel that the retirement of Doctor Sternberg from the Army should not be allowed to pass without an expression on the part of his many friends of their appreciation of his long and faithful services to the country and to our profession. Entering the Army in 1861, Dr. Sternberg served through the Civil War and rose by successive grades until in 1889 he became Surgeon General, an appointment which recognized the merits of his special services to the corps. In this office he has borne great responsibilities and has improved in many ways the organization of the Medical Corps, notably by the establishment of the Army medical school.

In the work of the profession at large he has been deeply interested. Not only have his contributions to the science of bacteriology been important and numerous, but in this country he has, by strong personal efforts and by active work in our societies, stimulated the scientific study of medicine and fostered and encouraged those researches which in the case of malaria, yellow fever and other infectious diseases have proved to be of such enormous value.

During a long series of years Dr. Sternberg has been a warm advocate of all measures to promote the public health, and has unselfishly devoted much time to the work of national and local health societies and to the establishment of efficient legislation. His contributions to our knowledge of disinfectants are of special importance.

In recognition of his long continued, varied and important scientific and professional labors and of his high personal character, the undersigned committee has tendered Dr. Sternberg a dinner, which will be held at New York on June 13, and to which you are invited to subscribe.

(Signed) Henry D. Holton, Frank Billings, Simon Flexner, A. C. Abbott, James Tyson, J. C. Wilson, W. H. Welch, G. M. Kober, S. B. Ward, R. H. Fitz, F. C. Shattuck, Maurice Richardson, Harold C. Ernest, Victor C. Vaughan, Surgeon General Rixey, H. M. Hurd, Roswell Park, Lewis C. Pilcher, John A. Wyeth, Abram Jacobi, Edward G. Janeway, Hermann G. Biggs, Surgeon General Wyman, William Osler, Chas. G. Stockton, Lewis A. Stimson.

THE ARMY

SPECIAL ORDERS MAY 22.

Leave four days from June 9 granted Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2nd Cav.

1st Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 26th Inf., transferred to 9th Inf. and will join latter regiment.

2nd Lieut. Henry K. McKenny, 7th Cav., to report to Lieut. Col. Eugene Dimmock, 2nd Cal., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, for examination for promotion.

Resignation 2nd Lieut. Charles B. Baker, Philippine Scouts, accepted; to take effect May 22.

Resignation 2nd Lieut. William R. McGill, Art. Corps, of Commission as officer of army, accepted by President; to take effect May 22.

Leave for seven days upon expiration of present sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph N. Mayden, 7th Cav.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.

ARMY NOMINATIONS

Nominations received by the Senate May 19, 1902. Appointments in the Army to be Brigadier-Generals. Col. Abram A. Harbach, First Inf., May 16, 1902, vice Snyder, retired.

Col. William F. Spurgin, Fourth Inf., May 16, 1902, vice Auman, retired.

G. O. 45, MAY 19, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes information relative to the allowance of ammunition for target practice with seacoast guns and mortars:

1. Announces pending the passage of the appropriation bill for ammunition for target practice for the ensuing year the allowance of ammunition per company of coast artillery per annum for said practice for the period ending June 30, 1902.

2. The allowance for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, will be prescribed in orders to be issued from this office.

3. Powder charges and projectiles for ballistic tests will not be issued prior to July 1, 1902.

CIRCULAR 12, MAY 19, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

Veterinarians Entitled to Salutes from Enlisted Men—A veterinarian of cavalry or artillery is allowed by law the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant. He is given rank by General Orders, No. 29, April 24, 1902, from this office, next after a second lieutenant and the character of his duties is such as to require him to give orders to enlisted men. He is, therefore, entitled to receive the customary salutes from enlisted men.—(Decision Sec. War, May 3, 1902—432807 A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. CORBIN, Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 13, MAY 19, DEPT. EAST.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, C.E., having reported as required by paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 88, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., April 14, 1902, is assigned to duty and announced as Engineer Officer of the department.

His station will be San Juan, P.R., and he will perform the duties in Porto Rico that have heretofore devolved upon Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers.

By command of Major General Brooke:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

CIRCULAR 6, MAY 19, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes a communication from the Signal Officer, U. S. A., dated Washington, D.C., May 8, 1902, relative to requisitions for telephones, switch-boards, wire and other articles necessary for the installation and operation of post telephone systems, heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 56, MARCH 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces that when there is no Army officer assigned to duty on an Inter-Island government boat or chartered transport, the sailing master of the ship will, in addition to his other duties, be in charge of all matters pertaining to the subsistence department on board the vessel, and be held responsible for the proper administration of its affairs.

CIRCULAR 3, APRIL 26, D. COLUMBIA.

It has been observed from records of Boards of Survey at these Headquarters, and from other sources, that off-

cers receiving shipments of public property at posts in the Department have in some instances been neglectful in the matter of checking and taking proper care of the property at the time of its delivery at the post. In future, therefore, for the proper protection of the Government, property will in all cases be carefully checked through at the time of delivery by the carrier, and the bill of lading accomplished accordingly. Any shortage or discrepancy that may be found to exist will be accurately noted, and immediate steps taken to determine the responsibility for the same.

The attention of the post commanders is called to the responsibility enjoined upon them under paragraph 740, Army Regulations.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Commanding General accompanied by Capt. James T. Dean, Leroy S. Lyon, and Edwin Landon, Aides-de-Camp, will proceed to Washington, D.C., to take part in the ceremonies on May 21, 1902, connected with the unveiling of a memorial tablet in Arlington Cemetery to soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States who died in the war with Spain. (May 16, D.E.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. D. C. Hoskins, assistant to Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., and make investigation of matters referred to in papers. (May 16, D.E.)

Major J. D. C. Hoskins, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, for the purpose of inspecting the military department of that institution. (May 16, D.E.)

Capt. Ell D. Hoyle, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to the Penn. Military College, Chester, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting public property; thence to Newark, Del., and to Philadelphia, for the purpose of inspecting the military departments of Delaware College and St. Joseph's College. (May 17, D.E.)

Capt. Ell D. Hoyle, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, and to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., for the purpose of inspecting the military department of those institutions. (May 17, D.E.)

Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., Inspector General, will make the annual inspection of the military department of the following civil institutions of learning: University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, Fort Yates, N.D., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and the outlying stations of troops in the Yellowstone National Park, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. (May 9, D.D.)

Major J. D. C. Hoskins, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N.Y., and to the New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N.J., for the purpose of inspecting the military departments of those institutions. (May 21, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U.S. A., Inspector General of the Department, will proceed on inspection duty to St. Louis, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., Hot Springs, Ark., and Kansas City, Mo. While at St. Louis Lieut. Col. Mills will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and carry out the verbal instructions received from Department Commander, and upon completion of duty at Kansas City he will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to inspect horses and mules pertaining to the 28th Battery, Field Art., and such other property as may be properly presented to him. (May 15, D.M.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect immediately, is granted Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate. (May 13, D.L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzig will report at Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Daniel Honan (appointed May 13, 1902, from sergeant, 33d Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Canby, Wash., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 15, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Berndt Widell will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty. (May 12, D.C.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. C. Howard, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Artillery Defenses of Havana for duty at that post. (May 7, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Devereux, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Cabana Barracks, for duty at that post on May 20, 1902. (May 7, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks will proceed without delay to join at Cairo, Montana, Troops A and C, 13th Cav., now en route from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Upon his arrival at Fort Yellowstone Contract Surgeon Brooks will report to the commanding officer for duty with troops in the National Park during the tourist season. (May 14, D.D.)

The order directing 1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., to proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty with Troops A and C, 13th Cav., on the march to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and thereafter to report for duty in the National Park during the tourist season, is revoked. (May 10, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, asst. surg. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John M. Shepherd, U.S.A., from duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, asst. surg., who upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward William George, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will be sent to Manila. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. Jesse P. Truax, U.S. Army, who will proceed to Skagway, Alaska, for duty. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg., at Fort Screven, Ga., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. John R. Hicks. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 19, 1902, is granted Major James D. Glennan, surg. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major William J. Wakeman, surg., is extended one month. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. James E. Miller, now at Des Moines, Iowa, will proceed to Fort Canby, Washington, to relieve Contract Surg. Joseph W. Walsh, who will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 10, 1902. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for June 10, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward William H. Lyon, who accompanied the squadron of the 2d Cav., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is assigned to duty at that post and will relieve Hospital Steward La Gare J. La Mar, who will be sent to Manila. (May 15, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. J. M. Espin is extended one month. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., now on leave, will report at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. George Newlove, is extended one month. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, having reported, is assigned to duty as Sanitary Inspector of the Department, to date from May 5, relieving Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon. (May 13, D.C.)

Contract Surg. James R. Mount will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 15, D.C.)

Capt. James E. Mead, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Thomas, to sail May 16. (May 14, D.C.)

Contract Surg. Louis A. Molony will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 14, D.C.)

Contract Surg. W. Church Griswold will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (May 14, D.C.)

1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Barrancas, and will return to Fort McHenry. (May 20, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 12, D.C.)

Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson will, on May 16, report on the transport Thomas, for duty during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (May 16, D.C.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major James D. Glennan, surg., U.S.A., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to West Point, New York, for duty to relieve Major William L. Kneeler, surg., who will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty to relieve Contract Surg. William G. Gregory. Contract Surgeon Gregory will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Daniel Millen is transferred to Boise Barracks, Idaho, to relieve Hospital Steward John S. Sweeney, who will be sent to Manila. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward William E. Arnold, Fort Robinson, Neb., is transferred to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Hospital Steward Frank J. Wissell, who will be sent to Manila. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Edwin M. Stacy, Fort Robinson, Neb., who arrived at that post from Cuba, is assigned to duty therewith. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on June 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (May 15, D.M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months and eight days is granted Major John P. Baker, paymaster. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Major John L. Bullis, paymaster, will take transport from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 1, 1902, instead of June 15, 1902. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The 3d Battalion Engineers will take part May 21, in ceremonies connected with unveiling of monument at Arlington Cemetery. (Washington Barracks, May 20.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major David A. Lyle, O.D., will proceed to Fort Taylor, Florida, on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at that post and the work of mechanics thereon, and return to Augusta, Georgia. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 18, S. O. 89, April 15, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, is revoked. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Thomas, are revoked. (May 16, D.C.)

Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the Army, and return to Fort Myer, Va. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., will join his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (May 7, D.C.)

1st Lieut. Edward P. Orton, adjutant, 3d Squadron, 2d Cav., from duty in the Department of Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and join the troops of his regiment stationed at that post. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ward S. Pershing, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas. (May 10, D.M.)

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas, will proceed in the order indicated to the following named places in this Department and make inspections of the civil institutions of learning named. Manhattan, Kansas.—Kansas State Agricultural College, Salina, Kansas.—St. John's Military School. (May 10, D.M.)

Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to command the United States troops ordered to participate in the ceremonies to be held at Fort Leavenworth on Decoration Day, May 30, 1902, in connection with the re-interment of the remains of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry Leavenworth, U.S. Army. (May 14, D.M.)

Capt. George H. Cameron, Adjutant, 4th Cav., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., for duty in connection with the United States troops ordered to participate in the ceremonies to be held at Fort Leavenworth on May 30, 1902. (May 14, D.M.)

The leave granted Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. John McClinton, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed in the order named to the following named places in this Department and make inspections of the civil institutions of learning named. Manhattan, Kansas.—Kansas State Agricultural College, Salina, Kansas.—St. John's Military School. (May 10, D.M.)

1st Lieut. John McClinton, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed in the order indicated to the following named places in this Department and make inspections of the civil institutions of learning named. Lexington, Mo.—Wentworth Military Academy, Boonville, Mo.—Kemper School, Columbia, Mo.—University of Missouri, Macon, Mo.—Blees Military Academy. (May 14, D.M.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Sick leave for one month is granted to Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 7th Cav. (May 7, D.C.)

Lieut. H. C. Tatum, 7th Cav., is detailed Signal Officer. (Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., May 11.)

1st Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., is relieved from further temporary duty with recruits and casuals at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 15, D.C.)

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect about June 5, 1902, is granted Major Edward A. Godwin, 7th Cav., St. Louis, Mo. (May 15, D.M.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (May 17, D.M.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (May 17, D.M.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

The leave granted Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, 12th Cav., is extended one month. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.—CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, vice Capt. Granger Adams, Art. Corps, relieved. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Art. Corps, is extended one month. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave previously granted him, is granted Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, Art. Corps, recently appointed with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 2d Co., Coast Art., and will report to the C. O., Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Havana, Cuba. (May 19, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps, is directed to report to Col. Peter C. Hains, C.E., president of the army retiring board at Baltimore, Md., for examination. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Art. Corps, relieved. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, will upon the completion of the test of field guns at Fort Riley, Kansas, return to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., for the purpose of witnessing the tests to be conducted at the latter place. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

The 2d Co., C.A., will proceed from Fort Trumbull, Conn., on June 1, next, to Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., and take station. (May 19, D.E.)

Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, A.C., is detailed Ord. Officer. (Fort Monroe, May 13.)

Capt. W. D. Newhall, A.C., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Jackson Barracks, May 13.)

Sergt. F. W. Doll, 56th Co., C.A., San Juan, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Col. John L. Tieron, A.C., will proceed to Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Mass., on duty connected with the occupancy of the military reservation at that place. (May 16, D.E.)

Capt. L. F. Pyle, 117th Co., Fort Getty, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. H. Hathorn, and P. Ganson, 83d Co., Fort Columbus, have been promoted to Sergeants.

Capt. H. A. Cole, 47th Co., Fort Hunt, has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. G. O. Hubbard, A.C., will proceed to Manchester, N.H., on recruiting duty. (Fort Greble, May 16.)

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, A.C., will inspect Fort Rodman. (Fort Adams, May 18.)

Capt. C. T. Lens, 49th Co., Fort Columbus, has been promoted to Sergeant.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Art. Corps, is extended fifteen days. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Art. Corps, will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Canby, Washington, and join the 3d Co., Coast Art. (May 21, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. R. B. McBride is detailed assistant to the Adjutant. (Fort Screven, May 19.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Carter, A.C. (May 21, D.E.)

Sergt. W. J. Martin, 96th Co., Fort Warren, has been appointed Sergeant Major, junior grade.

Capt. E. T. Moriarty, 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. W. H. Souder, 1st Co., Fort De Soto, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. J. H. Etter and R. S. Farrar, 97th Co., Fort Adams, have been promoted to Sergeants.

Capt. F. H. Haskell, 117th Co., Fort Getty, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. R. P. Dill, 102d Co., Fort Caswell, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. A. B. Wall, 120th Co., Fort Strong, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for one month, to become available after June 20, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Ernest D. Scott, Art. Corps, San Diego Barracks, Cal. (May 14, D.C.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis and Capt. George F. Landers, of the Artillery Corps, will proceed to New York City, and carry out such instructions as they may receive from the Chief of Artillery, and return to their proper stations. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

2d Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, recently appointed with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from unassigned recruit at Fort Slocum, New York), is assigned to the 2d Inf., and will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 8, is granted 1st Lieut. James Hanson, 14th Inf. (May 20, D.E.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 15th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, after being relieved from duty in Cuba. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., is assigned to duty at Fort Harrison, Mont. (May 10, D.D.)

2d Lieut. Sydney Smit, 16th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (May 12, D. Cal.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The leave granted Capt. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is extended two months. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieuts. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., and Jennings B. Wilson, 17th Inf., are assigned to temporary duty at that post. (May 8, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is extended two months. (May 21, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month to take effect about May 26, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., battalion adjutant, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 13, D. Colo.)

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., the station of his company. (May 12, D.T.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank D. Wickman, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (May 21, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., is further extended one month. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about June 3, 1902, is granted Capt. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 22d Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Manila, and report to the civil governor for duty under his direction. (May 20, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month and twenty-seven days, to take effect as soon after June 1, 1902, as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Norwood, 23d Inf. (May 21, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Co. L, 25th Inf., now en route for station in this department is assigned to Fort Missoula, Montana, for temporary duty. (May 9, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William R. Dashiell, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty to relieve 2d Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf. (May 15, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 25th Inf. Lieutenant Rogers will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about June 7, 1902, is granted Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 21, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Ralph R. Glass, lately a cadet of the 2d Class U. S. Military Academy, is reappointed by the President a cadet of the Military Academy, to rank as such from this date, and suspended from duty, without pay, until Jan. 1, 1903, when he will join the then 2d Class. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, 8th Inf., promoted to Colonel, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 11th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 5th Inf., promoted to Colonel, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 25th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, 1st Inf., promoted to Colonel, rank April 15, 1902, assigned to 28th Inf.

Major John T. Van Orsdel, 7th Inf., promoted to tenant Colonel, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf.

Major James A. Buchanan, 28th Inf., promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 5th Inf.

Major Joseph H. Huston, 19th Inf., promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, rank April 16, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf.

Captain Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., promoted to Major, rank April 16, 1902, assigned to 7th Inf.

Captain Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., promoted to Major, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 28th Inf.

1st Lieut. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., promoted to Captain, rank March 21, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf.

1st Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., promoted to Captain, rank March 28, 1902, assigned to 11th Inf.

1st Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 14th Inf., promoted to Captain, rank April 2, 1902, assigned to 15th Inf.

1st Lieut. Thomas T. Frissell, 3d Inf., promoted to Captain, rank April 5, 1902, assigned to 24th Inf.

Colonels Craigie, Bowman and Foote, Lieutenant Colonel Huston, Major Travis, and Captains Helms and Savage will join their respective regiments. Captain Frissell will remain attached to the 3d Infantry until further orders. (May 15, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, from the 7th Inf., to the 8th Inf. He will join the battalions of the 8th Infantry stationed in the Division of the Philippines; Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdel, from the 8th Inf., to the 7th Inf., he will join that portion of his regiment which is serving in the Department of Cal. (May 15, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Baltimore, Md., for the examination of Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps. Detail for the board: Col. Peter C. Hains, C.E., Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, C.E., Lieut. Col. William E. Lippitt, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, Art. Corps, recorder. (May 16, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav., Capt. Elmer Lindley, 1st Cav., 2d Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., Commissary, will assemble at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., May 15, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Henning Sandgren, Troop F, 1st Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (May 10, D.E.)

A board of officers, to consist of: Col. William L. Haskin, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Art. Corps, Commissary; 2d Lieut. William H. Menges, Art. Corps; will convene at the Artillery Defenses of Havana, May 19, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William J. Cobb, 19th Co., Coast Art., for the position of Post Commissary Sergeant, U.S. Army. (May 6, D. Cuba.)

A board of medical officers to consist of: Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Asst. Surg. General, U.S.A., Major Richard W. Johnson, Surg., Major Ogden Rafferty, Surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., May 12, to examine into the physical condition and fitness for foreign service of Capt. Edward C. Carey, 30th Inf. (May 12, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, 1st Inf., Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 17th Inf., Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., May 15, to determine up-

on suitable locations for small arm practice, for troops located about the harbor of San Francisco, Cal. (May 12, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Walter C. Hill, 30th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. James Ellis, Troop L, 9th Cav.; Principal Musician William Fritf, band, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Nicholas Finnigan, Co. L, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Michael Jones, Troop F, 7th Cav.; Drum Major George Challenger, band, 1st Cav.; Cook Samuel Warren, Troop F, 9th Cav. (May 16, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Surg. John W. Ross, U.S.N., retired, upon the completion of his duty in Cuba will return to Louisville, Ky. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

John M. Kelso, Jr., is discharged as 1st lieut., Philippine Scouts, to take effect May 5, 1902, by reason of his acceptance on May 6, 1902, of an appointment as 2d lieut., of infantry, U.S. Army. (May 17, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will stand relieved May 16 from further temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will on that date proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Thomas: Capt. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., and Harold B. Fiske, 25th Inf., 1st Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 29th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Henry Hossfeld and Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf., and 2nd Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf. (May 10, D. Cal.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila, April 10, 1902, to examine such officers for promotion as may be ordered before it. Detail Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th Inf.; Major Cornelius Gardener, 18th Inf.; Major William C. Butler, 25th Inf.; Major George D. De Shon, Surg. U. S. Vol.; First Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., A.D.C., Recorder. (April 8, D.N.P.)

Capt. George H. Morgan, Commissary, 3d Cav., will proceed to Pasay Barracks, Rizal, to his regimental commander for duty. (April 8, D.N.P.)

Hospital Steward Samuel Smeisey, to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty in 1st Brigade. (April 9, D.N.P.)

The following named officers will proceed from the stations set opposite their names to Manila and report to Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th Infantry, President of the board, for examination for promotion: Capt. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., Dagupan; Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf.; Aparri; Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., Manila; 1st Lieut. John K. Moore, 15th Inf., Bacon; 1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., Dagupan; 1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., Batangas; 1st Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., Pagasinan; 1st Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., Lucena; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, 24th Inf., Cuartel de Espana. (April 9, D.N.P.)

Major Frederick Hadra, Surg., and Contract Surg. H. D. Brown, are relieved from further duty at Vigan, and will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (April 10, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. A. M. Wilkins, will proceed to Boliano, Zamboales, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. W. L. Little, Asst. Surg., who, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (April 10, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 16th Inf., will proceed to Cagayan, Isabela, for duty with his company. (April 10, D.N.P.)

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 18th Inf., will proceed by the first available transportation to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty with his regiment. (April 11, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 21st Inf., will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty with his company. (April 14, D.N.P.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Wesley Baughn, will proceed by the first available transportation to Tarlac, for duty. (April 14, D.N.P.)

Veterinary Surg. Jules Uri, 6th Cav., will proceed to San Pablo, Laguna, for duty. (April 15, D.N.P.)

Col. Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Boac, Marinduque, and join his regiment. (April 15, D.N.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, to examine for promotion such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; Major Henry D. Thomason, Surg.; Capt. Fred W. Palmer, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Lothlin W. Caffey, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav.; Capt. Otto B. Rosenbom, 26th Inf., Recorder. (April 15, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., Gazar, Marinduque, and Second Lieut. William A. Castle, 18th Inf., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, will proceed to Manila, for examination for promotion. (April 15, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Harry D. Blasland, 26th Inf., now at Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, will report to Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, 10th Cav., president of the examining board, for examination for promotion. (April 15, D.N.P.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, 3d Cav., will proceed to Manila, for treatment. Contract Surg. W. C. Mabry, and Contract Nurse Marian Eastham, will accompany the patient to Manila. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Alfred Ballin, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Agat, Bulacan, and join his company, 5th, Philippine Scouts, Macabebes. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Coast Art., will proceed to Batangas, for duty. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., will proceed to Masbate, for duty at that station. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., now at Malagi Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Manila, for treatment. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Capt. Michael E. Hughes, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Binan, Laguna, instead of Batangas, Batangas. (April 16, D.N.P.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 8th Inf., will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (April 16, D.N.P.)

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Hospital Steward Virgil D. Gultard to Tacloban, Leyte, for station. (March 10, D.S.P.)

Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., will proceed to Danao, Cebu, and assume command of his company. (March 10, D.S.P.)

Second Lieut. Oscar C. Monday, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for observation and treatment. (March 13, D.S.P.)

Capt. Harry A. Eberle, Asst. Surg., to proceed from Zamboanga, to Jolo, Island of Jolo, from duty. (March 11, D.S.P.)

Hospital Steward Otto H. Hornung, will proceed to Ililo, Panay, for duty. (March 11, D.S.P.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for instructions. (March 15, D.S.P.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFOR—Left Manila April 22, for San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 20.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki May 10 for Seattle.

EGERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.

HANCOCK—Arrived at Manila April 13.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Left Manila, P. I., for Frisco, May 21.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 1 for Manila.

MCCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—Left Batangas, May 6, for San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.

SEDWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila May 1.

SHERMAN—Arrived Manila May 2.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 16, for Manila.

WARREN—Left Manila, May 14, for San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

NEW LEARNERS OF OLD LESSONS.

One of the queerest beliefs in England with regard to the methods employed in the South African war is that the system of blockhouses instituted by General Kitchener for the protection of his lines of communication, and the practice of entrenching followed by the Boers are entirely original devices. Whatever of British success has attended the use of the blockhouses has been hailed as a triumph of English military genius, and whatever of British disaster has occurred because of the use of entrenchments by the Boers has been excused as far as possible on the plea that the enemy has adopted a hitherto unknown or least unpractised plan of field operations. But the fact is that neither blockhouses nor entrenchments are original. The "lessons of the Boer war" are not new at all, but merely forgotten old ones which the British military commanders are at this late day just beginning to learn. We pointed out in these columns on March 1 that General Sherman's Atlanta campaign of the Civil War would have been impossible without the maintenance of railway communication between Louisville and Atlanta, and that this communication was maintained by establishing log blockhouses with strong guards at intervals over a stretch of nearly 500 miles of road for the protection of bridges and trestles, the destruction of which would have delayed the advance for the time required to rebuild. Blockhouse outposts were also commonly used in the border wars early in the last century, and in operations against the Indians they were simply indispensable. The value of blockhouses for defensive purposes and for the protection of routes of communication by land and water had been demonstrated by the frontiersmen before the Army came into existence, and their use in the Civil War was merely an application on a large scale of methods which had been satisfactorily employed a century ago.

As for the Boer practice of entrenching, the notion that it is a new method is no less mistaken. The absurdity of it is understood by nobody more clearly than by Major F. S. Bond of the Royal Engineers, who, in "Some Notes on Entrenchments Applied to Field Operations," published in the March number of the Journal of the United Service Institution for India, admonishes his fellow officers that "the lessons of the Boer war are the lessons which were ready to our hand from many campaigns, and all that was lacking was the want of realization of the need and the method of adoption. One might gather from all that has been said that the science of field fortification was discovered and first applied by the Boers, but Major Bond bluntly remarks that "from a very perfunctory study of the battles of the American Civil War, the Franco-German War, and the Russo-Turkish War, it becomes evident that the principles of field fortification are universal; the type of works only differ from time to time." Major Bond awards full credit to the Boers for their successes, but he holds that it is due as much to the use of smokeless powder as to entrenchments, these together giving them almost complete invisibility. The great mistake of the Boers, he continues, has been their neglect to combine the offensive with their defensive, a purely defensive defense almost invariably proving fatal. He supports this view by quoting a list of one hundred modern battles compiled by Colonel Goldie of the British Army, in only fifteen of which the passive defense proved successful. In seventeen out of nineteen of these battles attacks on positions wholly fortified by nature or by art and passively defended succeeded, the other two being indecisive, and taking the whole number, the offensive-defensive attitude was the wise one, the proportion of victories thus gained being one in three. From this showing Major Bond contends that the best defense is the attack.

It appears that after having persistently refused to recognize the value of entrenchments as shown by the colossal operations of the Civil War, the British are at last learning their lesson from the Boers. But it is strange that, with the object lessons of Vicksburg and of Sherman's campaign in Georgia to guide them, our English brethren should have so long refused to include an entrenching tool in the soldier's outfit. Major Bond, however, realizes its importance and he says of Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta: "This campaign is an admirable picture of the class of warfare which must become the rule in the action of infantry in time to come, and I think we cannot be wrong in taking it as a model for our own practice in the present day." The Major concludes that entrenching is a necessity as much in attack as in defense and that all troops should be ready to entrench at will. "The carrying of a spade," he observes, "is a vexatious thing, but I do not think that any method of carrying it otherwise than on the body will accustom the soldier to look upon his spade as his friend, nor will it ensure the presence of the spade at the right time and place."

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Another extremely significant token of Germany's desire to establish the closest relations with the United States appears in the formal request which has been made through her Ambassador at Washington that the protection of this Government be extended to German subjects and German interests now menaced by the revolutionary conditions which prevail in the Republic of Colombia. The treaty obligations of the United States with regard to affairs on the isthmus are such that this protection has already been freely extended on all necessary occasions and would continue to be extended even if it had not been requested from Berlin. But the fact that the German Government has officially asked that it be continued possesses a significance quite apart from its relation to existing conditions in Colombia. On the request of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy has sent instructions, in accordance with this request, to Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Philadelphia, at Panama, and to Lieut. Comdr. Henry McCrea, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Machias, at Colon. The efficiency of our Naval forces in Colombian waters during the present troubles on the isthmus has been of the very highest order, and it is a happy coincidence that this fact should receive official recognition simultaneously with the request from Germany for continued American protection for her affairs in that territory. Commander McCrea's prompt, energetic and business-like methods in protecting neutral interests in Colombia have been commended in this official letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Navy: "The Department has received letters from the United Fruit Company, as well as the letter signed by numerous citizens, American and foreign, of Bocas del Toro, in reference to your conduct of affairs at that place. The Department is gratified to learn from these letters that your efforts to prevent disorder and prevent destruction of property and suspension of business have met with success and have been appreciated by the residents of Bocas del Toro. A careful perusal of your written reports and of letters received from those having interests at Bocas del Toro convinces the Department that in dealing with affairs on the Isthmus you have displayed good judgment. The Department desires, therefore, to express to you its appreciation of your services while in command of the Machias at Isthmian ports during the recent trying disturbances."

Bids for the supply of two and one-half million feet of lumber to the Philippine Islands were opened on Thursday at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. They have not yet been compared, item by item, or the award of the contract been made.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as passed by the House of Representatives, not only contains some very radical features of legislation, but in its omissions will arouse serious criticism. The bill was under debate four days, and its consideration had hardly been entered upon before it was apparent that the recommendations of the Naval Committee would receive scant courtesy at the hands of the House. As it happened, the Committee was overruled upon practically every substantial issue, in spite of the fact that the bill had been considered with particular care, and that every leading provision had been carefully discussed in Committee. Seldom in the history of the legislation of the House of Representatives has the action of a leading committee been reversed to this extent. Indirectly the Naval Committee brought this judgment upon their own body, for the failure to report the measure at an earlier day was the primary cause of the rebuke.

It is well known that at the close of every legislative session it becomes necessary for the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee to call a halt upon the expenditures, otherwise there would be a deficit in the financial budget at the end of the fiscal year. Independent of the influence exerted by the Appropriation Committee, there is a strong contingent in the House who believe in the pruning process, and it is a matter of experience that when this cutting down commences it is often carried to such an extent as to interfere with the efficiency of the public service. With the exception of the Urgent Deficiency Bill, the Naval Appropriation Act was the last one considered by the House. The experience of the Naval Committee during the present session will show the imperative necessity of assembling the Naval Committee early in December and reporting the bill within two months from that time. The many disaffected Representatives would not then have had an opportunity to vent their disappointment by affecting Naval legislation that may be of substantial harm to the Service. The estimates submitted by the Bureau Chiefs, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, provided for an appropriation of over \$95,000,000. This estimate was cut down over \$20,000,000, and this material reduction was either a reflection upon the House or upon the Navy Department.

The country will undoubtedly have cause to regret that the House Naval Committee was not sustained upon all the substantial amendments presented. In the construction of battleships at the navy yards it would have been wiser to commence the experiment upon a smaller scale. Such a policy would have been best for the navy yard workmen themselves, since the best appointed yard could have been selected, and therefore a better showing made. By reason of the scarcity of Naval officers, it will not be possible to detail as many men to shore stations as are actually required, and therefore it cannot be expected that the work of supervision can be as well done on three ships as would have been exercised on one. The rates of pay at the several navy yards will not permit the employment of sufficient numbers of capable leading men, and therefore more officers will be required in the supervision of the work than would be necessary in the case of construction at the private shipyards. There are at least six navy yards which expect to be selected for building warships—at least three will be disappointed, and therefore as many yards will consider that they have been discriminated against as are favored. Without going into the merits of the question as to whether or not warships should be built at the navy yards, the best interests of the Service would have been subserved by commencing the experiment in a gradual manner.

In repealing three sections of the Naval personnel law, the question, as to the workings of that measure, will become one of great importance. There were many officers in the service who believe that the best provision of the Naval personnel bill was the feature wherein a healthy flow of promotion was provided for. Stagnation in promotion is of incalculable injury to efficiency, and the sections of the personnel bill that were repealed were the thought and outcome of twenty years' discussion. If it was a mistake to provide measures whereby a regular flow of promotion could be secured, wherein can one have the assurance that the amalgamation of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy was justified by experience or by events? The revival of this question of amalgamation will be a sequence of the repeal of the retirement features of the personnel law.

In commenting upon the action of the House of Representatives, it is only necessary to state that in the desire to prevent the veterans of the Civil War from being retired in the next higher grade, another section than the one intended was repealed. Such action would not have been possible if the bill had been considered in the early days of the session. In fact, the House abolished the clause providing for a Corps of Constructors. In view of this action it is rather surprising that the enacting clause of the measure was not stricken out.

After repealing a clause of the personnel measure

through error, it was but natural that every proposition of the Committee in the shape of new legislation should have received little favor. The Naval Committee had prepared an amendment providing for additional cadets, wisely concluding that after expending \$7,000,000 in rehabilitating the Naval Academy, and in view of the fact that our strength in battleships would be doubled during the next three years, that additional officers should be provided, and that the best means of securing this increase was through the gates of the Naval Academy. The views of the Committee on this subject were overruled by the House, though this suggestion had received the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States, and unless the Senate stands firm upon the proposition, we shall have battleships without having officers to man them. The projected Engineering Experiment Station at Annapolis was thrown out of the bill, upon a point of order, and thus the desire of the Navy Department to make the Naval Academy a high-class engineering institution was frustrated.

If the result of the action of the House of Representatives in its consideration of the Naval bill was not so serious, there would be a good deal of humor in contemplating one of the greatest legislative bodies in the world debating a measure for four days, and then repealing sections of the Revised Statutes which had not even been considered.

The bill will be taken up by the Senate Naval Committee early next week, and it is exceedingly probable that when it is reported to the upper House of Congress it will be practically in the shape that it was when it was reported to the House of Representatives. As Secretary Moody, however, is very strongly in favor of repealing sections 8 and 9 of the personnel bill, it can be expected that the voluntary and compulsory retirement features of the personnel measure will be obliterated.

The Senate can be expected to take the same firm stand in defense of the Navy that it has done in behalf of the Army.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the House May 20 Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the disagreement between the two houses on the bill and asked for a conference. Mr. Hull explained that while the Committee was willing to accept some of the Senate amendments, they moved to disagree with them all so as "to have some trading stock, to give and take in." Mr. Cannon offered the following resolution:

Whereas Senate amendments numbered 13, 14, and 15, to the bill, (H. R. 12804) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1902, makes the proposed appropriation of \$4,000,000 for barracks and quarters available for the construction of such permanent buildings at established military posts as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and reappropriates from unexpended balances of former appropriations for barracks and quarters \$350,000 for construction of necessary garrison buildings, notwithstanding appropriations for said objects are made, in accordance with the rules and practice of the House in the sundry civil appropriation bill for said year, and

Whereas said amendments are subversive of the rules of the House, duplicate appropriations, and tend to confusion in the methods of making appropriations for the support of the Government, and will, if agreed to, give rise to a practice that will inevitably result in extravagant and wasteful expenditures; Therefore,

Resolved, That the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 12804 are instructed not to recommend an agreement to said amendments numbered 13, 14, and 15, or to any modification thereof that will, under authority of said Army appropriation act, permit the expenditure of any sum for construction of permanent buildings at established military posts, except as authorized by section 1136 of the Revised Statutes.

After a lively and somewhat acrimonious debate as to the propriety of thus tying the hands of a conference committee, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 107 to 50. Still persistent, Mr. Hull moved to reconsider, and this motion was laid on the table. Mr. Hull, Mr. Capron and Mr. Hay were appointed conferees on the part of the House. Though there are precedents for the action of the House instructing its conferees, it is very unusual to do so.

When the Senate received word from the House, regarding its action, the following occurred:

Mr. Cullom—It is a little bit surprising that so soon after the other instructions from the House of Representatives to its conference committee there should follow another apparently more specific than the first. It seems to me, if the Senate has any rights at all, we had better assert them at once.

Mr. Foraker—I should like to inquire of some of the older Senators, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), or the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom), how long the Senate has had the benefit of instructions of this character from the other House? Is this a practice of antiquity?

Mr. Teller—It is a practice of about three days.

Mr. Lodge—Of about a week, apparently.

Mr. Carmack—It would be well if we could have some assurance from the House of Representatives that there will be no further repetition of it.

Mr. Teller—This is the second time within a week.

Mr. Foraker—This is the second time only, I understand, that it has been done.

Mr. Cullom—The second time at this session.

Apparently the two houses intend to lock horns over this question. Meanwhile, the unfortunate Army will have to wait, form a ring and see the fight out.

WELCOME FOR THE GREAT FREDERICK.

It is fitting that we should accept the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great, not only as a testimony to our appreciation of the courtesy which has prompted his descendant, the German Emperor, to tender it, but as a recognition of the great service rendered to this country in all of its wars by soldiers of German birth and German

education. No foreigner was more popular in this country previous to the war of the Revolution than Frederick, and his effigy was to be found displayed in various forms of more or less flagrant misrepresentation, from the sign-boards of the innumerable "King of Prussia" taverns scattered along the principal highways or standing at the cross roads, in the towns and villages of the colonies. When war came the good-will toward the struggling colonials, shown in the stern refusal of Frederick to permit England to recruit her armies from among his subjects, or to allow the soldiers furnished by the petty German princes to cross his territories, was gratefully recognized. The German soldiers, De Kalb, Steuben, Von de Woedtke and Von Weisenfeld, were warmly welcomed into the service of America, in part because they represented a soldier King in whose good-will the Americans had full faith.

In all of our war men of German birth or German descent have borne a conspicuous part among our officers, volunteer and regular, and our ranks have been recruited by thousands of men of the same birth, who have brought to the defense of our flag a zeal and a spirit of patriotic devotion unsurpassed by Americans of any other class. The Germans did valiant service for the protection of the early settlements against the Indians, and contributed their full share to the establishment of American independence. How thoroughly they were trusted is evidenced by the fact that Washington's bodyguard was under the command of a German, Major Bartholomew van Heer, and of the fourteen officers and fifty-three men composing it, nearly all were Germans. Besides the Germans scattered among other regiments, we had in the Revolution a German battalion of eight companies, an independent corps, an invalid regiment, a squadron of light dragoons and Armand's Legion of Cavalry, all Germans.

Equally loyal service was rendered by the Germans during the war of 1812 and in Mexico, and when it came to the Civil war their name was legion. It has been estimated that, taking into the account the proportion of enlistments to population, the Germans should have contributed 128,102 to our Army, whereas their total was 187,858. The Germans undoubtedly saved Missouri to the Union, and in all the States they did yeoman service in sustaining the Government, 135,000 entering the ranks of the Union Army from the six States of New York, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

In our Regular Army German names have always been familiar—Kautz, Custer (Küster), Heintzelman, Weitzel, Von Schrader, Ernst, Clous, Walback, Nauman, Schrider, Shiras, Haupt, the Muhlenbergs, Mordecai, Bentzoni, Ebstein, Ilges, Reichmann and Wilhelmi being names taken at random from a list that might be indefinitely extended. Greble, of the 2d Artillery, the first Regular officer killed in the Civil war, at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, was of German descent, his great-grandfather being a native of Saxe-Gotha, who contributed four sons to our war of Independence, his family being still represented on the roster of our Army by Edwin St. John Greble of the Artillery.

Surely a monument to the greatest of German soldiers cannot be out of place in front of the War College at Washington. May it stand there as a token of continued good-will and perpetual peace between the United States and the German fatherland, for strife between them would be in the nature of a fratricidal war.

CONFOUNDING A ROMANCER.

Richard T. O'Brien, a former Volunteer soldier, who served in the Philippines, testified during the present week before the Senate Committee on the Philippines that certain Army officers whom he was finally, but much against his will compelled to name, were guilty of atrocious conduct at Igbaras, Island of Panay. He also stated that dum-dum bullets were issued to the American troops in the Philippines. With regard to this last charge the Secretary of War on May 19 addressed the following note to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army:

Please inform me whether any explosive bullet, dum-dum bullet or bullet of that class, has ever been manufactured by or purchased for the United States, or issued for the United States troops in the Philippines or anywhere else.

ELIHU ROOT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The reply to this communication, which, together with the original note, has been submitted to the Senate Committee, was as follows:

Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of War, with the information that no explosive bullet, dum-dum bullet or bullet of that class has ever been manufactured by or purchased for the United States, or issued for the United States troops in the Philippines or anywhere else.

WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

General Crozier was a witness before the committee on May 21 and his attention was called to three samples of the so-called "dum-dum" bullets which O'Brien had brought back with him from the Philippines. The general after examining them said they were made at the Frankford arsenal in 1899, that they were not explosive or dum-dum bullets, and there never had been issued to the troops in the Philippines at any time anything in the nature of a dum-dum bullet.

The former officers of the Volunteer Service whom O'Brien accuses of immoral conduct have asked to be heard in refutation of his charges, and it is said that they are now en route to Washington. One of them, with whom O'Brien admits having had trouble about rations, says he has a letter that will prove O'Brien to be a liar. It is understood in Washington that the cross-examination of O'Brien has created the belief in the minds of both Republicans and Democrats that he wilfully and maliciously lied in giving testimony as to the conduct of officers

and soldiers in the Philippines and as to the use of dum-dum and explosive bullets by United States troops. It has therefore been determined to make an example of him by having him indicted for criminal libel, and he will shortly be certified to the District Attorney for that purpose. But O'Brien is not the only har in this business.

Another Army outrage in the Philippines! Cruelty with a big, big C! Let all "anti-imperialists" listen to the fearsome recital and be prepared to shudder! It will be recalled that when Brigadier General Bell began his campaign in Batangas Province which recently ended with the total collapse of the insurrection, he established concentration camps in which he gathered the non-combatant natives as a means of preventing them from furnishing supplies to the insurgents. In these camps he assembled thousands of men, women and children together with all their grain, poultry, live stock and other belongings, with the assurance that they should be protected in the exclusive use of their own property, his idea being to starve the insurgents into submission. These camps were scientifically organized with reference to sanitary requirements and police control. Food, clothing and medicine were supplied without cost to all needy inmates. Schools were established for the children, various means of recreation provided for adults, and all that was required in return was that the camps and their occupants should be kept clean and in good order. Army surgeons and native physicians who inspected these camps from time to time reported that they were models of cleanliness and that in a vast majority of cases their inmates were better fed, better clad and in far better health than they had been in their own homes. Meanwhile the small-souled whiners in Congress and out burdened the air with plaintive yells about the "horrors" of our concentration camps in Batangas, which they declared were worse than Weyler's in Cuba. The real "horror" of these camps, however, has not until now been fully disclosed. Following the surrender of the last body of insurgents in Batangas, orders were issued abolishing the concentration camps, and their inmates were told to go home and get to work, but now comes word that large numbers of them are unwilling to do anything of the sort. Concentration is good enough for them and they want more of it. Free food, free clothing, free schools, free doctors, free medicine, free protection from fire—these and other oppressive features of the concentration policy have so blunted their moral perception that they have actually forgotten how they are being imposed upon by the wicked United States Army. But the last cruel blow is about to fall. The fat and contented victims of concentration must go to work. The war is over, planting time is at hand and the American authorities expect every Filipino to do his duty. In cutting off the free supplies at the concentration camps and ordering their occupants to make for the farm the Army has committed an act of cruelty over which every little whiner in America will writhe in unutterable anguish.

Congress will shortly be requested by the War Department to provide for the issue of suitable medals in commemoration of the military service of those who took part in the engagements and campaigns of the war with Spain, the China relief expedition, the Philippine insurrection and such other wars as the United States may engage in hereafter. Two classes of medals are proposed, one to be a service medal of silver with a bar to show the last campaign in which the wearer took part, and the other of gold in similar design intended as a reward for particularly distinguished service. It is proposed to give the service medal to all soldiers who actually took part in the wars or campaigns mentioned and also to those who enlisted for the Spanish War and performed willing service in the Philippines after the war with Spain had ended. To provide for these medals it is estimated that an appropriation of \$100,000 will be required.

The Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications went to Sandy Hook with the expectation of witnessing a test of the Isham high explosive shell on Monday of this week. For reasons which are not made public the test was postponed. On June 2 the Board will go to Fort Riley, Kansas, where the Army School for cavalry and light artillery is located, to witness a field exhibition and test of field artillery material. This has already had a proving-ground test, which appeared to be satisfactory. Among the other types to be tried will be the Lewis field gun. It is a noticeable fact that despite the widespread notoriety given this French field gun, so-called, about a year ago, little has been said about it or late, particularly since illustrations of it have been printed, showing that it is radically different in type from the gun whose plans were said at the time to have been the basis of this.

The monument erected in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D.C., by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in honor of those who fell in the Spanish-American War was dedicated on May 21 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. A procession, consisting of various patriotic societies, veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish War, President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and other officials, moved from the Arlington Hotel at 3:30 P.M., arriving at the cemetery an hour later, escorted by a military detachment made up of a battalion of engineers, a battery of artillery and a band under command of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A. Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the New York Society of the Colonial Dames, made an address presenting the monument to the country in behalf of the women of the nation. President Roosevelt responded in a patriotic address accepting the gift in behalf of his countrymen. The monument is a shaft of polished marble forty feet high rising from a massive base, the corners of which are ornamented with guns captured from the Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, and from the Sevilla Battery at Havana. On the top of the shaft is a ball representing the earth circled with a band of thirteen stars and this ball is surmounted by an American eagle with outspread wings.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene appear to have won a temporary victory in the fight against extradition for trial under the indictment charging them with conspiring with O. M. Carter to defraud the Government. They were taken from the hands of their captors in Montreal and taken back to Quebec to answer to a writ of habeas corpus.

The 16th U.S. Infantry is due in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippines about Sept. 15 next.

CUBA A NATION IN FACT.

The ceremonies attending the formal transfer of the government of Cuba from the military authorities of the United States to the representatives of the Cuban Republic took place in the large hall of the palace in Havana on May 20. The retiring Governor, Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., the President-elect, Tomas Estrada Palma, the Vice-President-elect, Esteves Romero, the members of the cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court, the members of both branches of Congress, the officers of the U.S.S. Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Vixen, and all foreign consuls in the city assembled at noon while the 7th U.S. Cavalry, Colonel Theodore A. Baldwin commanding, stood at attention in the center of the great square of the palace. General Wood read the following address:

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba. Sirs: Under the direction of the President of the United States, I now transfer to you as the duly elected representatives of the people of Cuba the government and control of the Island; to be held and exercised by you, under the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, heretofore adopted by the Constitutional Convention and this day promulgated; and I hereby declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the Island to be ended. This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition, and the government of the United States will understand, that by the acceptance thereof you do now, pursuant to the provisions of the said Constitution, assume and undertake, all and several, the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898. All money obligations of the military government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this day amounting to \$_____, are transferred subject to such claims and obligations as may remain. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been reserved for the transfer of funds, to defray anticipated expenses of accounting, reporting and winding up the affairs of the military government, after which any unexpended balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the Island.

The plans already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the Island and to prevent a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases, to which the government of the United States understands that the provision of the Constitution contained in the fifth Article of the Appendix applies, are as follows: (These are the plans for the paving and sewerage of Havana and the sanitary regulations in force there.) A plan for waterworks and a sewage system for Santiago de Cuba, and rules and regulations for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at various ports.

It is understood by the United States that the present government of the Isle of Pines will continue as a de facto government, pending the settlement of the title to said Island by treaty pursuant to the Cuban constitution and the act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, nineteen hundred and one. I am further charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you the letter which I now hand you."

President Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

White House, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1902.
To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba. Sirs: On the 20th of this month the Military Governor of Cuba will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the Island of Cuba, to be thenceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your Constitutional Convention on that day promulgated; and he will thereupon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end. At the same time I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hope for the stability and success of your Government, for the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and ordered freedom among your people, and for enduring friendship between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President of the United States.

President Palma then took the oath of office as did the six members of his cabinet, after which the President addressed General Wood expressing the gratitude of the Cuban people to the people and Government of the United States. After the oaths were administered the foreign consuls in Havana shook hands with President Palma and General Wood.

Addressing General Wood in behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Carden, the British representative, said:

"Now that the final act of the Government of intervention has been consummated, I beg in the name of my colleagues of the Consular corps of Havana to express to you our high appreciation of the uniform courtesy and attention we have received at your hands during your tenure of office, which have not only tendered very materially to facilitate the transaction of business, but have also made our relations with you very pleasant. In this manifestation of our appreciation we wish to associate with yours the name of your distinguished predecessor, Major General Brooke, and those of the heads of departments of your Government and of their subordinates. The President of the United States and the Secretary of War no less than the nation itself may well feel proud of the high character which their representatives in Cuba of all ranks have won for themselves, and of the esteem in which they are held. In bidding you farewell we beg to offer you our heartiest good wishes for your future welfare."

The American flag on the palace was then lowered, receiving a salute of forty-five guns, one for each State of the Union, from the guns of Cabanas fortress. The Cuban flag was immediately raised by General Wood and General Maximo Gomez amid a salute of twenty-one guns from the American warships and revenue cutters in the harbor, the American and Cuban troops assembled in front of the palace presenting arms at the same time. The American flag on Morro Castle was lowered by United States troops. General Wood, accompanied by President Palma then proceeded to the dock where General Wood and his staff boarded a launch for the U.S.S. Brooklyn, and that vessel shortly afterward sailed for the United States followed half an hour later by the steamer Morro Castle bearing the 7th U.S. Cavalry. Before his departure General Wood cabled the following report to Washington:

President of the United States, Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to report to you that in compliance with instructions received, I have this day, at 12 o'clock sharp, transferred to the President and Congress of Cuba, the Government and control of the Island, to be held and exercised by them under the provision of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba. The documents sent to me were read, and Mr. Palma, in accepting the responsibility on behalf of the Island, expressed himself in kind and endearing words and thanked the Republic of the United States and its officials for all that has been done for Cuba and for the fulfilment of promises made. The ceremony was very impressive. I embark on the Brooklyn with my staff for the United States.

WOOD.

The Secretary of War on May 20 sent the following cablegram:

Hon. Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Republic of Cuba, Havana, Cuba: Believe in my heartfelt congratulations upon the inauguration of the Republic which the people of Cuba and the people of the United States have fought and labored together to establish. With confidence in your unselfish patriotism and courage, and in the substantial civic virtues of your people, I bid you God speed and on this happy day wish for Cuba for all time liberty and order, peace and prosperity.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

President Roosevelt on May 20 received the following message from the President of Cuba:

"The Government of the Island, having been just transferred, I as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor to send you and the American people the testimony of our profound gratitude and the assurance of an enduring friendship with wishes and prayers to the Almighty for the welfare and prosperity of the United States."

The U.S. House of Representatives on May 20 adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the House views with satisfaction and expresses its congratulations at the appearance this day of the Cuban Republic among the nations of the earth."

The Secretary of State has mailed a circular to all diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States directing them to inform the several governments to which they are accredited, that the military occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States has ceased.

President Roosevelt has received the following cablegram from President Louvet of the French Republic under date of Cronstadt, Russia, May 20:

"At the time when the Cuban Republic is proclaimed under the mighty aegis of the United States of America, I make it my duty to offer to your Excellency my very sincere felicitation and to send you the wishes that I form for the prosperity of the young republic."

EMIL LOUBET.

WAS WASHINGTON "CRUEL"?

Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., publishes an article in the Baltimore American in which he makes it perfectly clear that Gen. George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, did not hesitate to employ relatively the same methods against the American Indians that our military authorities have used against the Philippine insurgents, but in much more severe form. Colonel Jones quotes from Washington's instructions to Major General Sullivan for carrying on the war against the Six Nations as follows:

"The expedition you are appointed to command is to be directed against the hostile tribes of the Six Nations of Indians, with their associates and adherents. The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible.

"After you have very thoroughly completed the destruction of their settlements, if the Indians should show a disposition for peace, I would have you to encourage it, on condition that they will give some decisive evidence of their sincerity by delivering up some of the principal instigators of their past hostility into our hands—Butler, Brandt, the most mischievous of the Tories that have joined them, or any others they may have in their power, that we are interested to get into ours.

"But you will not, by any means, listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected. * * * Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the distance to which they are driven and in the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them. Peace without this would be fallacious and temporary. * * * When we have effectually chastised them we may then listen to peace and endeavor to draw further advantage from their fears. But even in this case great caution will be necessary to guard against the snares their treachery may hold out."

General Sullivan took no prisoners, but his methods are clearly indicated by the following extract from his report to Washington on the attack on the Indian town of Chemung:

"The general, with his troops, immediately moved up to charge them, upon which they fled with precipitation. They were pursued a little further, but there appearing no prospect of overtaking them, the troops returned and destroyed the town, together with all the fields of corn and whatever else was found to destroy. I am much surprised that they did not make a greater opposition in defense of their town. It was most beautifully situated: contained a chapel, with between 30 and 40 other houses, many of the very large and some tolerably well finished. There were fields of corn, the most extensive I ever saw, with great quantities of potatoes, pumpkins and squashes, and, in short, every other thing which any farm could produce, the whole of which were destroyed root and branch."

These additional quotations from General Sullivan's later reports are not less instructive.

"Colonel Butler destroyed in the Cayuga county five principal towns and a number of scattering towns, the whole making about 100 in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed 200 acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had on it 1,500 fruit trees. The number of towns destroyed by this Army amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, a moderate computation, must amount to 10,000 bushels, with a vast quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced and the whole country explored in search of Indian settlements, and I am perfectly sure, except one town, situated near the Allegany, about 57 miles from Chenessee, there is not a single town left in the country of the five nations. There is not at this time even the appearance of an Indian on this side of the Chenessee, and I believe there is not one on this side of Niagara. Nor is there any kind of sustenance left for them in this country."

Would you know how General Sullivan's rigorous policy was regarded by Washington? If so, read this extract from Washington's letter to Congress, dated Army Headquarters, West Point, Oct. 9, 1799:

"The inclosed from Major General Sullivan and the other papers herewith transmitted, came to hand on the 6th inst. I have taken the first moment of leisure since their receipt to send them forward. I congratulate Congress on his having completed so effectually the destruction of the whole of the towns and settlements of the hostile Indians in so short a time and with so inconsiderable loss of men."

It is plain that if Major General Chaffee's Army has been cruel in destroying the nipa huts in the Philippines, Washington's Army was far more cruel in its complete destruction of the substantial homes in the operations against the Indians, and their fields of grain upon which they depended for their winter's supply of food. If the destruction was warranted in one case by military necessity it was equally so in the other, and its ultimate result was the saving of life. The sound principle which pre-

vailed then as it does now, was that the more vigorously wars are prosecuted the better it is for humanity, and that sharp wars are brief. Certainly this chapter from American history is a complete answer to the charge that the methods of war in the Philippines are without precedent.

LEGAL EFFECT OF A PARDON.

At the request of Senator Hale, and in connection with the promotion of Captain Coghlain, Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate General of the Navy has prepared a brief or opinion on the question of pardons and their effect in the Service. In it he says: "The effect of a pardon upon the conditions and rights of the recipient has been repeatedly considered by the Supreme Court and the principles involved clearly defined. It is stated in the case of *Osborn vs. The United States*, 91 U.S. p. 477, that 'The pardon of that offence (participation in the rebellion) necessarily carried with it the release of the penalty attached to its commission, so far as such release was in the power of the Government, unless specially restrained by exceptions embraced in the instrument itself. It is of the very essence of a pardon that it releases the offender from the consequences of his offence.' The pardon in Captain Coghlain's case is full and unconditional. In *Ex parte Garland*, 4th Wallace, p. 381, the Court says: 'A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed by the offence and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full, it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence.' If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights; it makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity." In *U.S. vs. Klein*, 13th Wallace, p. 147, the Court declares that a pardon 'blots out the offence pardoned and removes all its penal consequence.'

* * * The positions on the Navy list which other officers acquired during the operation of the sentence in Coghlain's case are not held by vested right. * * * The decision of the Supreme Court was that the office and salary "do not come within the import of the term contracts, or in other words, the vested, private personal rights thereby intended to be protected," and "whatever the form of the statute, the officer under it does not hold by contract. He enjoys a privilege revocable by the sovereignty at will; and one legislature cannot deprive its successor of the power of revocation." (Vol. 12, *Opins. of the Attorney General*, p. 547.) 3568-02, says: "Regularly, then, the law of the service assigns to each officer a rank in his grade and in the line of promotion corresponding with the date of his commission, and when this order or disposition is interrupted, as in the case under consideration, through the intervention of a court-martial proceedings, it can only remain so by the continuing operation of the penalty imposed, which may be said to act as a punishment from day to day, so long as the officer affected is excluded from the enjoyment of his previous status." The opinion was "that a pardon by the President, in the case proposed," would "have the effect of restoring the officer to his former relative rank, according to the date of his commission."

"If the foregoing views of the effect of pardon be deemed insufficient, it is nevertheless true that the authority to restore Captain Coghlain to his former place rests with the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which would be affected by his confirmation as a rear admiral in the terms of his nomination. * * * I have myself, somewhat against preconceived notions, reached the conclusion that pardons in cases of this character avail to restore to former rank, even independently of subsequent nomination and confirmation. I deem it proper to invite your attention to the following erroneous statement in the copy of newspaper clipping enclosed with your communication: 'The pardon of Captain Coghlain will operate to restore him to his original place, plus the six numbers he was promoted for conduct at the battle of Manila.' Such, under the terms of his nomination, would not be the effect, since it is specifically provided therein that he is to 'take rank next after Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield.'

"Daniel Everett, Volunteer-Regular," a romance of the Philippines by Israel Putnam, published by the Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, is a book which should please the Army, for in addition to being a good story well told it shows a thorough sympathy with and knowledge of Army life and ways. It is full of local color, true to the facts of life in the Philippines, gathered by its author during his service as a lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Infantry south of Manila, and later in the 6th U.S. Infantry in Negros, before his resignation from the Army to return to literary work. The plot of the story is a strong one, involving the uncomplaining sacrifice by the hero of his career and of the girl he loves to what he considers his duty. The accidents of fortune bring to him ultimate happiness, however. "Daniel Everett," when the story opens, is serving as a non-commissioned officer, having enlisted during the war with Spain, as he does not consider himself sufficiently trained in military matters to uphold the commission which he could have easily obtained, it is stated. Hence the reference to him as a "Volunteer-Regular." The Philippine problem, the canteen question, and the social relations of Americans and natives are interestingly discussed by the characters of the book, and the view of the political situation in the islands is a hopeful as well as plausible one. Of canteen abolition "Sergeant Cassidy," a soldier of years and experience, thus expresses his opinion: "Your to be absent without leave an' drink whisky if you must drink. But if, after servin' twelve years in th' Army you can abstain tattily, you'll be permitted to go into a tint to be erected on th' post premises, and play tiddle-de-winks an' drink ginger-beer. That's how th' Young Min's Christian Association 'll lead you to fear Gawd an' lick th' enemy. W.C.T.U., Woman's Childish Temperance Uselessness, I think it stands for."

Longmans, Green & Co. have published a "Journal of the China War of 1890" by Major General G. Allgood of the British Army, together with an extensive series of private letters written by the same officer which are of genuine interest in view of recent events and present conditions in the Chinese Empire. When he wrote the matter contained in this volume the author was a Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster and his report on the expeditionary force which accomplished the reduction of the Taku forts is full of practical information concerning the quartermaster service. The author's letters to his mother afford interesting glimpses into the life of a British soldier and these, together with numerous maps and illustrations accompanying the work distinguish it as a highly attractive volume.

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

The House on May 19 passed the naval appropriation, bill H. R. 14046, which we gave in our issue of May 3, page 882, with certain amendments.

The following sections were stricken from the bill on points of order. The proviso under the head of emergency fund, allowing disbursing officers credit in their accounts for disbursements to civilian employees at the naval stations in our island possessions during 1902. The proviso for the appointment of a board to choose a site for the establishment of a naval station on the Great Lakes. Also under Contingent, Bureau of Equipment, in the clause "Stationary for the Bureau" the words "for the Bureau" were stricken out, leaving the appropriation simply one for stationary. Also under Maintenance of Yards and Docks the appropriation for furniture for the Bureau of Yards and Docks was stricken out. Attention was called to the fact that these last two appropriations were in last year's bill, but it was answered that it was vicious legislation which had escaped attention. The argument against it was that it was a duplication of the contingent fund for the Navy Department which is available for the needs of the Bureaus.

The provision for a board of officers to select a site for a New England naval magazine was also ruled out, and from the appropriation for the Naval Hospital fund was stricken out the provision passing to its credit forfeitures on account of desertion.

The following was stricken out, as being provided for elsewhere: "Contingent, Bureau of Steam Engineering: For contingencies, drawing materials and instruments for the drafting room, \$1,000." Also the following, on a point of order: "Toward the construction of a building on land owned by the Government, at Annapolis, for an experiment station and testing laboratory in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction (at a cost not to exceed \$250,000), and the complete equipment of the same with all the necessary appliances and apparatus (at a cost not to exceed \$150,000), \$200,000."

A proposed amendment proposing an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for barracks at the New York Navy Yard was rejected on a point of order.

The proviso for 500 additional cadets at the Naval Academy was stricken out, but in this clause the change of title from "naval cadet" to "midshipman" was retained in the bill.

The following amendments were agreed to. To insert under the head of Contingent Navy: "And that the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000 made in the act approved June 7, 1900, to enable the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who die or who are killed in action, ashore or afloat, outside of the continental limits of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, made available until used."

In the appropriation for the New York Navy Yard the per diem appropriation for messenger to commandant was extended to include Sundays. The sum of \$75,000 was added to the appropriation for the League Island Navy Yard, toward a storehouse for naval supplies. And \$60,000 was added to the appropriation for Puget Sound Navy Yard for a quay wall. An appropriation of \$300,000 was added toward the construction of building and grounds, including a hospital, at the Naval Academy. The appropriation for one double set of officers' quarters at the naval training station in California was altered to an appropriation of the same amount for two officers' quarters.

The following proviso was added after the appropriation for the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida: "Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.: For 1 clerk, \$1,200; 1 rodman and inspector, \$3 per diem; 1 messenger and janitor, \$1.50 per diem; 1 master of tugs, \$1,500; 1 mail messenger, including Sundays, \$2 per diem; 1 telegraph operator, including Sundays, \$2 per diem; one electrician, \$1,200; in all, \$6,546.50."

The following was added under the head of Steam Engineering, steam machinery: "Test of liquid fuel for naval purposes. For extended tests of liquid fuel from the California and Texas oil fields, under the direction of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$20,000."

At the end of the appropriation for the Naval Academy the following was added: "Provided, however, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph, or elsewhere in this bill, shall be expended in the purchase of any history of the Spanish-American War written by Edgar Stanton Maclay, for use at the Naval Academy, in ships' libraries, or in any other part of the naval establishment of the United States."

Also the following was added: "That sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, entitled 'An Act to Reorganize and Increase the Efficiency of the Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States' are hereby repealed."

The proviso for the building of vessels in navy yards as it appeared in our issue of May 3, page 882, was modified by striking out "It is further provided that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, and so far as may be in his judgment be practicable, direct that any or all of the vessels herein authorized be built in such navy yards as he may designate: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall build at least one of the battleships or one of the armored cruisers herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate." And by inserting the following in its place: "And the contract for the construction of each of said vessels so contracted for shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall build at least one of the battleships, one of the armored cruisers and one of the gunboats herein authorized in such Government navy yard or navy yards as he may designate." Also by adding further on: "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall build all the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels."

An attempt was made to defeat Mr. Roberts's amendment to the bill, adopted by the Naval Committee, for the building of war vessels at Government navy yards by making the point of order against it. After the chair had decided that the point of order was well taken, the House took the bit in its teeth and by a majority vote

unusual in such cases adopted the amendment over the chairman's ruling.

The bill as amended by the House will still have to run the gauntlet of the Senate.

There was a long debate on the naval appropriation bill into which was interjected all sorts of extraneous matter such as the alleged Philippine outrages, the wrongs of Admiral Schley, and the iniquities of Admiral Crowninshield, concerning which last theme Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, was so overcome by his emotions that he could only relieve himself by reciting the following doggerel, which at least serves to enliven the somewhat dreary pages of the Congressional Record:

"Oh, who is Crowninshield, papa,
That he should have the best
Of everything there is to have
And shine o'er all the rest?"

"Great Crowninshield, my son, has done
A lot of wondrous things,
And now he reaps the proud rewards
That virtue always brings."

"What were the virtuous deeds he did,
That he should simply name
The things he wants for his rewards
And straight annex the same?"

"Oh, you can never understand
The wonders he has done;
The fight they made on Schley he planned,
And that was great, my son."

"What other fights were fought by him
Whose flag so proudly flies
High on our greatest ship, before
The world's admiring eyes?"

"No other sailor ever sat
Behind a desk and fought
As glorious a fight as that,
Or planned as grand a plot."

"But when and where did Crowninshield
Stand on the bridge and show
His bullies how to train their guns
Against the firing foe?"

"Oh, fie upon your 'firing foes'
And 'bully' and such things!
Great Crowninshield sat on his desk
And deftly pulled the strings."

"And was that all he did, papa,
That he, with bulging chest,
Should lead the list of heroes now,
Eclipsing all the rest?"

"Go out and chase the put, my son,
And bother me no more;
Great Crowninshield's the greatest tar
That ever stayed ashore."

There was also some hot talk about Maclay's work. Asked when he thought the Schley controversy should end Mr. Williams said:

"I will tell you when. When every one of the miserable scoundrels (if there are any) in the Navy Department who read and indorse those 'proofs' of this book and encouraged this fellow to write himself down a liar, while he called Schley a liar, and to write himself down 'ass' and 'coward,' while he wrote Schley down a coward, has been discovered and investigated, and when the American people know who they are. (Applause.) I do not know whether there are any of them or not."

Mr. Dayton: "Will the gentleman pardon me just a moment? I simply want to say that on one occasion, in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Crowninshield absolutely denied that he ever saw or revisited the proofs of that history."

Mr. Williams: "Admiral Sampson denied that he had anything to do with indorsing these proofs or revising them. He acted the part of a gentleman and an officer when he made that denial. I would like to know why it is confined to the secret arcana of the Navy Department, this denial of Mr. Crowninshield or Captain Crowninshield or Admiral 'Crusheul' Why is it that he has never asked for a court-martial upon himself when the allegation was made by this man Maclay, so that he might clear his skirts of a charge which if true proves him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman?"

There was much idle talk about keeping the Navy out to sea, and Mr. Foss stated that the Naval Committee were unanimous in not recommending the establishment of other training stations to make shore duty. Mr. Cannon said: "It seems to me like the Navy, and to some extent the Army, is to go pretty largely into the common school system, and we are to have education galore instead of fighting and manipulation of the Army upon the one hand and the Navy upon the other."

In reply Mr. Foss said: "The 'Jack Tar' who was the inspiration of Cooper's tales has become a tradition. Old Jack, with his rough exterior, with language largely of profanity, sitting and smoking his pipe—perchance squirting tobacco juice with greater accuracy than the trained gunner of to-day can hit his mark with shot or shell—has become a tradition. Jack went off the ship when sails went off, and when masts went off. He went off in the evolution of the modern battleship. And in his place has come the trained mechanist, the trained gunner, the trained seaman; and it requires education to train these men to man the ship and to perform the different duties in connection with the careful manning and officering of the ship, in view of the great complexity of machinery and mechanism which obtains in our battleships. But we have not gone to the full extent which the Navy Department would have us go in training men on shore, because we have believed we should, as far as possible, keep the men at sea. But we think we are to-day doing no more of this training, this so-called education, than is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Service."

Mr. Cannon was on his feet again to inquire about the fire-proof annex to the Naval War College concerning which he said: "I just wanted to see whether or not this was leather and prunella and an excuse, or whether there was real service in this Naval War College. Now, I want to express the belief of a man who does not know much about the sea, that you may take men who have been at sea until they are 45 years old, and then bring them together in a Naval War College to study what they might, could, would, or should do if a battle should come, and in my opinion, modestly expressed, it does not amount to the snap of a finger. Why, I had a friend once who told me that he took a whole month in posturing and seeing which knee he should sit down onto, and trying to find out which hand of the girl's he thought he should seize, and how low he should duck his head when he popped the question. 'Well,' said I, 'how did you get along, Jim?' Said he, 'By jing, I forgot all about it, and I asked her if she would marry me and kiss me, and she said 'Yes.'"

Concerning the proposition to consolidate bureaus "and put three or four hundred officers upon the sea," Mr. Cannon said: "It is the easiest thing on earth to create

an office. It is the hardest thing on earth, from a legislative standpoint, to abolish an office (laughter); and when you come and talk about moving out the heads of these bureaus, and the naval officers that are in them, and sending them to sea through the consolidation and the employment of civilian people to perform the duties now committed to them, you strike 'the sisters, the cousins, and the aunts' of all of us. (Laughter and applause.) And you are not going to do it. I wish it could be done. (Renewed laughter and applause.)"

Mr. Hepburn thought if the presence of so many officers at the Naval Academy (mark the gracious "if") was in accordance with the practice of finding comfortable places, secure corners and nooks where these gentlemen may be esconced, he thought it ought to be stopped. He said "one of the reasons which I would urge against the construction of ships in our navy yards is that I believe that practice would simply justify on the part of officers controlling themselves in the Navy Department the flooding of these stations with unnecessary officers."

Speaking of the battle of Santiago Mr. Foss said: "I have nothing against Admiral Schley. I am glad that he was in the battle of Santiago. I am glad that Clark, who brought the Oregon around the Horn, was there."

A Member: "That is right."

Mr. Foss: "I am glad also that Richard Wainwright was there, who never felt himself too near the enemy. I am glad also that Evans was there. I am glad that Phillip was there, who gave the glory not to Sampson nor to Schley, but to Almighty God. I am glad that the other captains of our battleships and cruisers were there, and I am glad, more than all, that behind them stood the men, unnamed and unsung, before whom had been spread no feasts and who have not been the recipients of any silver sets. I am glad that they were there." (Loud Applause.)

In the course of the talk about the Philippines the following colloquy occurred: Mr. Hill: "Talk about water cures. Fight your political battles decently! Do not attempt to do it by slandering American soldiers in the performance of their duty. (Applause on the Republican side.)"

Mr. Cochran: "Will the gentleman yield for a question?"

Mr. Hill: "I will."

Mr. Cochran: "Did you notice any difference between the size of 10-year-old boys over there and here?"

Mr. Hill: "Oh, I have seen too many 10-year-old boys on the other side of this House to have any trouble in recognizing the difference. (Laughter on the Republican side.)"

Among the technical subjects which excited the most debate was the question of barracks instead of receiving vessels and of building vessels in navy yards.

THE NAVY CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the communication signed "Lieutenant" in your issue of May 10, while I do not attempt to reply for the chaplains, I would like to reply briefly.

"Lieutenant" expresses surprise that chaplains "remain quiescent." May it not be because of a certain part of the Naval Regulations which says, "No person belonging to the Navy shall discuss in the public prints matters pertaining to the personnel of the Service?" Probably "Lieutenant" overlooked this.

I would like to ask "Lieutenant" whether he would or would not consider himself subject to ridicule if the prescribed uniform of his grade was of such a character as to cause the commander-in-chief to send him below on an occasion of ceremony; or his white coat so much like that of a mess attendant as to be distinguished only by a person familiar with both?

I would also like to ask him whether he would or would not consider he had reason for complaint if, after forty years in the Service, he was ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard, for instance, where it would not be possible for him to live on his salary of \$2,300 a year; or if he thinks it quite fair to compare the corps of chaplains as a whole with a single grade in the line whose slow promotion is not likely ever to occur again; or if it would not bring out the facts just as well if the pay of chaplains was compared with other staff officers' pay? He probably knows that the lowest shore pay of a professor of mathematics in the Navy is four hundred dollars a year more than the highest shore pay of a chaplain. He has also doubtless heard of certain prizes open for the most part to officers both of the line and staff, but for which chaplains may not contend. For instance, the present chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery entered the Service two years after the present senior chaplain. One gets the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (\$7,569, in it not?) the other is at sea where he gets \$2,909, and that is the highest prize held out to a chaplain. The retired pay of one will be \$5,775, and that of the other \$2,100. Does not "Lieutenant" think that is too wide a margin?

"Truth is mighty and should prevail—when used."

TRUTH TELLER.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Until further orders all mail matter intended for the Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship Saratoga should be addressed to the United States Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. This vessel is scheduled to arrive at the Delaware Breakwater on the 26th of October next.

A novel type of periodical has made its appearance in Richmond, Va., in the shape of engineering data issued monthly in card form, containing all the latest information and data arranged in convenient shape for ready reference and well printed on cards for filing. This novel venture is the "Engineering Data Card Magazine," and is conducted by Mr. William Burlingham, of Richmond.

According to Lieut. A. P. Niblack, who conducted the target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron, nothing of his report will be given to the public. He states that it consisted of a number of costly experiments, on the lapse of time to be allowed between each shot from guns of different calibre, on the application of electrical power to the guns and a comparison of the merits of steam and electric and pneumatic power to the turrets. The results, in the opinion of the Bureau, are of too great value to be given out for the use of foreign governments.

The torpedo boat destroyer Perry was given a trial for speed over a measured mile in San Francisco Bay, the Bluff Point course, and reached a record of 27.1 knots. She is a sister of the Paul Jones and the Preble, and they were originally required to make twenty-nine knots. This was afterward modified to twenty-six knots for one hour, after making a maximum over a measured mile course in standardizing the screws.

The movements of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron from May 14, 1862, to April 7, 1863, form the subject matter of Series I, Volume 13, which we have recently received, of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, published under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy by Prof.

Edward K. Rawson, U.S.N., Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocores, U.S.N. and Mr. Charles W. Stewart.

The Attorney General has sent to the Navy Department an opinion, in which he states that under the authority of Federal Government to regulate commerce and provide for the defense of the Nation, the building of docks or the making of any other improvements of like character, is not subject to the harbor regulations of any State. About a month ago the harbor master at Norfolk notified the commandant of the Navy Yard there that improvements must discontinue until plans had been submitted to and approved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, in accordance with State law and the Board's regulations. The Commandant declined to obey, and, under instructions of the Navy Department, continued work.

A recent cable received at the Navy Department announces the arrival at Shanghai, China, of the U.S. harbor defense monitor Monterey. The Monterey has been of great use on the Asiatic station during the past year, and it is the intention of the Department to retain that vessel on that station for an indefinite period.

The degree of completion on May 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 89 per cent.; Missouri, 63 per cent.; Ohio, 57 per cent.; Virginia, 1 per cent.; Nebraska, —; Georgia, 9 per cent.; New Jersey, 8 per cent.; Rhode Island, 7 per cent. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 21 per cent.; West Virginia, 17 per cent.; California, 5 per cent.; Colorado, 24 per cent.; Maryland, 16 per cent.; South Dakota, 4 per cent. Protected cruisers—Denver, 79 per cent.; Des Moines, 69 per cent.; Chattanooga, 59 per cent.; Galveston, 58 per cent.; Tacoma, 44 per cent.; Cleveland, 81 per cent.; St. Louis, 3 per cent.; Milwaukee, 1 per cent.; Charleston, 3 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 95 per cent.; Nevada, 93 per cent.; Florida, 92 per cent.; Wyoming, 84 per cent. Torpedo boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 90 per cent.; Barry, 99 per cent.; Chauncey, 99 per cent.; Dale, 98 per cent.; Hopkins, 89 per cent.; Hull, 87 per cent.; Lawrence, 90 per cent.; Macdonough, 98 per cent.; Paul Jones, 90 per cent.; Perry, 96 per cent.; Preble, 93 per cent.; Stewart, 70 per cent.; Truxton, 92 per cent.; Whipple, 90 per cent.; Warden, 89 per cent. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 94 per cent.; Blakely, 98 per cent.; De Long, 98 per cent.; Nicholson, 98 per cent.; O'Brien, 98 per cent.; Thornton, 99 per cent.; Tingley, 74 per cent.; Wilkes, 98 per cent. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 92 per cent.; Adder, 99 per cent.; Grampus, 70 per cent.; Moccasin, 99 per cent.; Pike, 64 per cent.; Porpoise, 97 per cent.; Shark, 95 per cent.

In the debate on the Naval appropriation bill in the House on May 13, Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, said: "Admiral Bowles gives it as his opinion that it will cost 25 per cent. more to build vessels in the Government yards than it will to build them in the contractors' yards. Against this belated statement of Admiral Bowles, which comes in without any call on the part of the Navy Committee, and after he has twice testified—against that we place the testimony of every constructor who was called by the Naval Committee. In addition to that, I desire to give the opinion of Admiral Hichborn; and I take it that the House will agree with me that there has never been a better informed head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair than Admiral Hichborn. * * * Let us give the four principal yards in this country the two battleships and two armored cruisers authorized in this bill, and let us give them something to do, to give them continuous work, and I take it that not only will the repair work be done in a more satisfactory manner, but I believe these battleships and armored cruisers will be the pride of this country and equal to anything that the shipbuilding yards have ever constructed. (Loud applause.)"

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling has decided that the installation of connections between motors and their controllers on board of war vessels shall be under the charge of Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the Navy.

The submarine boat, the Adder, made her first trip in fresh water on the Potomac on Monday. Accompanied by the steam yacht, the Mindora, she left the navy yard to a point opposite Mount Vernon and under her own power. The trip of about eighteen miles consumed two hours. She was then trimmed and went over a short course, both upon the surface and submerged. The longest of the trips of the latter type was a mile and a half, and the Adder made several porpoise dives, acting very well under all of the tests.

The U.S. tug Uncas has been laid up temporarily at the Pensacola Navy Yard and sixty days' repairs, under the various bureaus, have been authorized. The Uncas is the only means of official communication which the naval authorities have at command between New Orleans and the yard, and the delay in completing the repairs required will fall heavily on the social portion of the yard population.

According to late cablegrams received at the Navy Department the U.S.S. Albany has gone to Naples for a brief stay, and from that port it is uncertain in which direction the vessel will sail. It is the understanding at the Navy Department that the Albany is slated for New York some time early in the summer, and already estimates for hanging the battery of the ship are in process of completion. The New Orleans and the Albany, the two vessels bought in England at the beginning of the war with Spain are to have similar changes made in hulls and batteries.

Owing to the fact that, because of Memorial Day exercises, many of the delegates have signified their inability to attend on the date originally set, the annual meeting of the National Naval Militia Association, which was to have been held in Baltimore on May 30, has been postponed to June 13.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts, under the command of Captain Manney, arrived at the Navy Yard New York, May 21, from the Tompkinsville anchorage. She came up through Buttermilk channel, Captain Manney acting as his own pilot.

The Hartford will leave Galveston May 25 for New Orleans to remain until June 2, when she picks up her itinerary again and leaves for Mobile.

The U.S.S. Vicksburg, Commander Barry, got out of the mud dock the evening of April 11 and left New-chwang the afternoon of April 14 and anchored in Nagasaki, April 19. She was to leave a few days later for Shanghai, Hong Kong and Cavite, and has since arrived at the latter place. To avoid delay, address all mail care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. This will be the permanent mail address of the vessel while on the Asiatic station. Any other address causes delay.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn left Havana, Cuba, May 19, for New York, with General Wood and staff on board.

The Japanese destroyer Asashio (Morning Tide) lately underwent a successful trial on the Maplin Sands, England. The speed attained as a mean of six runs was 31.057 knots. The Asashio is a sister vessel to the Shikuma, both built by Messrs. Thornycroft. With the exception of the Albatross, built by the same firm, these vessels are the fastest and largest destroyers afloat.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts will probably go to Brooklyn Yard for repairs.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. H. W. Lyon. At Annapolis, Md. Address there until sailing, then New York, N. Y.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there until sailing, then New York, N. Y.
KEARSARGE, Capt. J. N. Hemphill. At Annapolis, Md. Address there until sailing, then New York, N. Y.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Bocasdel Toro, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At New York.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Fort de France, Martinique, F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Naples, Italy.
ALBANY, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Naples, Italy.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Naples, Italy.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. H. Niles. At Villefranche, France.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Gibraltar.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDIA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.
WHEELING, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Honolulu, H. I.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans. Senior Squadron Commander. Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama, Japan.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Yokohama. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander).

Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Olongapo, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse.

At Sydney, Australia.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers.

At Catbalogan, P. I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers.

En route to Sydney, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingalls. At Hankow, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar.

At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Hong Kong, China.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Cavite, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew).

At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller.

At Tong Ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN, Samar, P. I.

NANOREANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field.

At Cavite, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. Left Cavite May 15 for Woosung, China.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge.

At Zamboanga, P. I.
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Shanghai, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry.

At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime.

At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward.

At Yokohama, Japan. (supply vessel.) Left Cavite May 20 for Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Zamboanga, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker.

At Zamboanga. BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Catbalogan.

CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead.

At Zamboanga. MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr.

At Cavite. PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset.

On duty among islands. QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman.

At Olongapo, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse.

At Catbalogan, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd. Left Havana May 20 for Jacksonville, Fla. Address New York City.

BIDDLE, (Torpedo boat).

Lieut. R. J. Johnson. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

DECATOR, (Torpedo boat).

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves.

At Annapolis, Md. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl.

At Havana, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MANILA, Lt. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Left Cavite, P. I. April 15, for Bremerton, Wash., via Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At San Diego, Cal. Address San Diego, Cal.
SHUBRICK (Torpedo boat), Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island, Cal.
STOCKTON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Port Royal, S. C.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. repairing. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address Cienfuegos, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Pedro, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left St. Thomas, W. I. April 30 for Ponta Belga, Azores. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. At New York to fit out for cruise to Manila, via Suez, carrying out supply of men for Asiatic Station. Address there.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Annapolis, Md., to cruise with cadets.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Fort de France, Martinique, F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Martinique, F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Helm. At Norfolk Yard. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Itinerary: Arrive Galveston, Tex., May 19, leave May 26; arrive Mobile June 3; leave June 8, and arrive Pensacola. Leave June 19 and arrive Havana, June 26; leave July 3 and arrive Key West July 3. Leave July 7 and arrive Charleston July 12, leave July 19, and arrive Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 26. Address Mobile, Ala.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis, Md. To cruise with Naval cadets. Address there.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocores, At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Left Yokohama May 18, arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5, arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Left New York May 23 for Newport, R. I. The following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Leave Newport June 5, arrive Queenstown June 30, leave July 10; arrive Plymouth July 14, leave July 28; arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madiera Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 25; after Aug. 25 address Hampton Roads, Va.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Cal.

PRARIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Bahia, Brazil, May 19; arrive St. Vincent, Cape Verde Isles, May 29; leave June 2, arrive Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Isles, June 6; leave June 9, and arrive St. Michael, Azores, June 14; leave June 20, and arrive New York, June 30. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Au Prince, Haiti. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadham. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Due at Queenstown, Ireland, June 12; leave June 22, and arrive Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 18, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madiera Isles Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)

FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk. INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPISC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

SANTEE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

WASP—At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER, THORNT

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed May 19.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Edwin C. Pendleton, to be a captain from the 21st of January, 1902.
 Lieut. John A. Dougherty, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 21st day of January, 1902.
 Lieut. (Junior grade) Emory Winship, to be a lieutenant from the 21st day of January, 1902.
 Lieut. James M. Pickrell, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 6th day of April, 1902.
 Lieut. (Junior grade) George L. P. Stone, to be a lieutenant from the 5th day of April, 1902.
 Commander James M. Miller, to be the captain from the 29th of April, 1902.

Lieut. Edward H. Scribner, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 27th day of December, 1901.
 Pay Inspector William J. Thompson, to be pay director from the 29th day of March, 1902.

Asst. Surg. James G. Field (retired), to be a surgeon on the active list, with rank of lieutenant, not in line of promotion, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1902.

Lieut. John B. Bernadou, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 9th day of February, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles S. Bookwalter, to be a lieutenant from the 9th of February, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter S. Turpin, to be a lieutenant from the 16th of March, 1902.

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. Hugh L. Matthews, to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Gustavus R. Madden, a citizen of California, to be an assistant paymaster.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 16.—Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Rear Admiral J. B. Coglian and Capt. A. Ross, Commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Chief Gun. C. Morgan, commissioned from Oct. 17, 1901.

Chief Gun. J. R. Ward, commissioned from March 11, 1902.

Gun. A. Seabel, warranted from May 15, 1902.

Busn. R. Rohane, warranted from July 11, 1901.

Gun. J. Grady, warranted from May 7, 1901.

Busn. M. J. J. Farley, warranted from April 11, 1901.

Pay Insp. A. Peterson, commissioned from April 10, 1902.

Paym. J. H. Merriam, commissioned from April 10, 1902.

Paym. J. Irwin, Jr., commissioned from March 29, 1902.

Pay Insp. W. W. Galt, commissioned from April 10, 1902.

Pay Insp. C. W. Littlefield, commissioned from March 29, 1902.

Asst. Btsn. D. White, appointed March 11, 1902, ("Brooklyn.")

Asst. Btsn. P. Fechter, appointed March 11, 1902. At-lanta.

Cable from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Yokohama, Japan, May 15, 1902.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, Capt. W. H. Parker, 1st Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, 1st Lieut. R. S. Hooker, 2d Lieut. W. G. Fay, and Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, reported at Cavite Station, May 2d.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, to Pollo Station.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. P. Robert, reported at Cavite Station, 8th instant.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Griffin, reported at Cavite Station, 12th instant.

MAY 17.—Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Clark, detached duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio, etc., to Monongahela as navigator.

Lieut. D. W. Knox, detached Constellation, etc.; to command Shubrick.

Lieut. S. L. Graham (retired), to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 25; duty as recorder of Board on Labor Employment and such other duty as may be assigned.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell, detached Columbia; to Kearns.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds, detached Indiana; to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Ensign W. C. Asserson, detached Indiana; to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hannigan, detached Indiana; to Biddle.

Naval Cadet J. J. Furer, detached Indiana; to Shubrick.

Naval Cadet J. I. Yates, detached Indiana; to Bagley.

Naval Cadet M. G. Cook, detached Indiana; to Barney.

Chap. H. W. Jones, detached Monongahela, June 1; to Minneapolis.

Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., duty in connection fitting out Chesapeake, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Act. Gun. D. B. Vassie, detached "Columbia," to Mare Island, Cal., with draft of men, then via "Solace" to Asiatic Station.

Act. Gun. L. C. Hull, detached Columbia; to Mare Island, Cal., with draft of men, then via Solace to Asiatic Station.

Act. Gun. W. H. Walker, detached "Columbia," Mare Island, Cal., with draft of men, then via "Solace" to Asiatic Station.

Act. Btsn. D. White, detached Brooklyn; to Monongahela.

Act. War. Mach. H. E. White, detached Independence, etc.; via Solace to Asiatic Station.

Act. War. Mach. W. B. Stork, detached Independence, etc.; via Solace to Asiatic Station.

May 18—Sunday.

MAY 19.—Comdr. N. E. Mason, detached duty as Inspector of Ordnance in charge Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., etc., June 2; to course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, detached Lancaster; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Lancaster as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., etc., May 30; to duty as Inspector of Ordnance in charge Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to command Biddle.

Ensign H. E. Yarnell, to Biddle, June 1, 1902.

Gun. F. Rorschach, detached Naval Magazine, St. Julians Creek, Norfolk, Va., etc., May 28; to Kearsarge; to Naval Magazine, St. Julians Creek, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. J. H. Lohman, detached Kearsarge; to Naval Magazine, St. Julians Creek, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. F. McGregor, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 16, 1902.

Gun. J. C. McDermott, detached Massachusetts; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., with view to relieving Gunner Kuhlwein at Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette.

Naval Cadet S. Read, to Olympia, June 2, 1902.

Btsn. J. F. Brooks, detached Chesapeake; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Carp. M. B. Pollok, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Indiana.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Field (retired), to Butte, Mont., and report to Lieut. W. L. Littlefield for duty in connection with recruiting.

Surg. R. P. Crandall, detached recruiting duty, etc.; proceed to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Naval Station, Island of Guam, via Army transport sailing June 2, 1902.

Btsn. X. Perrimond (retired), died at Portsmouth, N. H., 17th instant.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, Department's order of October 5, 1901, modified; detached Naval Station, Island of Guam, upon reporting relief, to home and wait orders.

MAY 20.—Rear Admiral J. D. Ford, retired May 19, 1902. (Sec. 144 R. S. and Sec. 11 N. P. Act.)

Lieut. W. P. Winchell, detached Kearsarge; to Navy

Yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection fitting out Boston, and duty on board that vessel in charge of Engineering Department when commissioned.

Ensign M. H. Brown, to Monongahela, June 1, 1902.

War. Mach. W. G. Hall, detached Columbia; to home and two months' sick leave.

Paym. Cik. R. F. Washburn, appointed May 20, 1902; duty on Chesapeake.

MAY 21.—Comdr. E. D. Taussig, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc., upon reporting of relief, and report to chairman of Board of Commissioners of Massachusetts Nautical School, State House, Boston, for command of Enterprise.

Comdr. P. Garst, to Newport, R. I., June 2, for temporary duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, sick leave extended two months.

Naval Cadet E. S. Land, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, detached Wahab, etc., upon reporting relief; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for such duty as Commandant may assign.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Hoyt, to Wahab, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Traynor, to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Strine, to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Btsn. J. A. Riley, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, commissioned from July 7, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. D. Langborne, commissioned from July 7, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, commissioned from Sept. 16, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, commissioned from July 21, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, commissioned from July 27, 1901.

Passed Asst. Paym. H. R. Insley, commissioned from March 29, 1902.

Surg. W. C. Braisted, commissioned from Jan. 26, 1902.

MAY 22.—Capt. C. T. Hutchins, to Newport, R. I., June 2, for temporary duty in course of instruction at the War College.

Comdr. C. H. Arnold, detached command Enterprise; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, detached office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., etc., May 31, to Newport, R. I., June 16 for temporary duty in course of instruction at the War College.

Chap. F. Thompson, to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Chap. W. G. Cassard, detached Constellation, Newport, R. I., etc.; to the Buffalo.

Cable from the Asiatic Station, Kraka, Japan, May 22, 1902.

Capt. P. M. Bannon, Cavite Station, to home, via Kilpatrick.

Capt. G. C. Reid, Jr., Cavite, to home, via Kilpatrick.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, Cavite, to home, via Kilpatrick.

1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Jr., Cavite, to home, via Kilpatrick.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, from Helena to New Orleans.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, from New Orleans to home.

Act. War. Mach. R. G. Vanness, Yokohama Hospital, to Monterey.

War. Mach. R. C. Steele, Monterey, to home.

1st Lieut. J. McE. Huey, Yokohama Hospital, to Cavite Station.

1st Lieut. J. W. Lynch, Yokohama Hospital, to Cavite Station.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 17.—Capt. E. A. Jonas, A.Q.M., detached from Headquarters and ordered to Manila for duty with 1st Brigade of Marines.

MAY 19.—Colonel F. L. Denny, Quartermaster, ordered to Annapolis, Md., to make inspection of new marine barracks in course of construction there.

Second Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses granted three months' extension of present sick leave.

Second Lieut. F. S. Wiltse, ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, N. Y., for temporary duty.

MAY 20.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector and Inspector of Target Practice, ordered to inspect site for target range at Annapolis, Md.

Major C. A. Doyen, ordered to inspect site for target range at Annapolis, Md., in company with Major C. H. Lauchheimer.

MAY 21.—Captain Harry Lee, granted extension of leave until the 26th instant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 15.—Cadet P. W. Lauriat ordered to the Seminole.

Cadet E. S. Addison to the Dallas.

Cadet L. C. Covell to the Dexter.

Cadet W. H. Shea to the Onondaga.

Cadet H. R. Searles to the Winona.

Cadet W. A. Whittier to the Woodbury.

Cadet C. H. Gabbett, Jr., to the Forward.

MAY 16.—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp granted three days' leave.

3rd Lieut. J. L. Ingle, Jr., granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

Chief Engr. G. B. Maher detached from the Onondaga, ordered home, and directed to await orders.

1st Asst. Engineers J. E. Dorry, C. A. McAllister, and 2nd Assistant Engineers A. C. Norman, J. B. Turner and C. A. Wheeler directed to report to the Department for examination for promotion.

1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 20.—Capt. J. B. Butt detached from the Galveston, and ordered home to await orders.

Capt. E. C. Chatton ordered to the Galveston temporarily.

2nd Lieut. F. J. Haake detached from the Winona, and ordered to the Smith temporarily.

1st Lieut. H. B. West granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp granted an extension of leave for five days.

2nd Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 21.—1st Lieuts. W. H. Cushing, F. G. F. Wadsworth, W. S. Howland, and A. P. R. Hanks promoted to captains.

The following promotions were confirmed by the Senate on May 15 and 19: First Lieut. Frank G. F. Wadsworth; First Lieut. Walter S. Howland and First Lieut. William H. Cushing to be Captains.

Cholera is abating in Manila, but is still prevalent in neighboring districts. Up to noon of May 21 there had been 886 deaths from the disease in the city and 2,604 in the provinces.

The House Committee on the Library has reported with amendment H. R. 10933, to provide for the erection, at Fredericksburg, Va., of the monument to Gen. Hugh Mercer, ordered by Congress April 8, 1777.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES AND LETTERS.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Thomas from San Francisco, May 18th, for the Philippines, with the following military passengers: Major McCaleb, 6th Inf.; Chaplains Doherty, 11th Cav., Prioleu, 9th and Yates, Art. Corps; Captains Howard, 19th Inf.; McMaster, 24th; Fliske, 25th and Mead, Med. Dept.; Lieuts. Novak, 19th Inf.; Watterson, 25th; Hossfeld and Robinson, 13th, and Cook, 15th; Contract Surg. Anderson; 12 Hospital and 26 Signal Corps men; 19 casualties; 30 recruits for 9th Cav. and 4 for Field Art.

The War Department is advised of the death at Rowell Barracks, Department of Cuba, May 5th, of John Pangburn, teamster, Quartermaster's Dept. Caused by being thrown from mule and dragged over rough ground.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P. I. April 18th, 1902, giving list of deaths that have occurred since last report, March 28th, 1902, or that have not been previously reported, as follows:

Dysentery.—Muhl, Wilhelm, private, F. 1st Inf., April 1, 1902; Herr, John J. cook, L. 17th Inf., March 28, 1902; Hein, Otto private, M. 8th Inf., March 28, 1902; Ritschein, Clarence A., Sergt., K. Inf., March 28, 1902; Cortez, William private, M. 8th Cav., March 28, 1902; Doyle, Emmet A. private, Hosp. Corps, March 28, 1902; Harris, Mabry L. sergeant, B. 1st Inf., March 9, 1902; Grimes, Thos. H. corporal, F. 15th Cav., March 28, 1902.

Drowned. Bodies Recovered.—Samuels, Rob. L. private, M. 16th Inf., April 2, 1902; Brewer, Charles F. private, M. 28th Inf., April 2, 1902; Parrot, Alonso W. Rect., E. 16th Inf., April 2, 1902.

Pneumonia.—Yip, Mateo corporal, 5th Co. Native Scouts, March 30, 1902; Davis, Henry private, D. 5th Inf., March 10, 1902.

Beri Beri.—Ygnacio, Roman private, 3rd Co. Native Scouts, April 5, 1902; Cagungan, Jacinto, corporal, 8th Co. Native Scouts, Jan. 19, 1902.

Typhoid Fever.—Striley, Theodore A. private, E. 15th Cav., March 18, 1902.

Killed by Macabeb Command while attempting to join an Insurgent Force.—Nordeck, Frank private, Hosp. Corps, April 1, 1902.

Cancer of Stomach and Liver.—Glain, Thomas private, H. 5th Inf., March 22, 1902.

By Fall from Convent Building Fracturing Second Cervical Vertebra.—Feig, Charles L. private, A. 5th Inf

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 21, 1902.

The Georgetown University eight-oared crew won the first Varsity race in the history of the institution Saturday afternoon and moved a step forward among the rowing colleges of the country when it came in a good length ahead of the naval cadet crew in a two-mile race rowed on the Severn. Georgetown pulled a splendid race and their time of ten minutes and fourteen seconds was very good under the adverse conditions of a full ebb tide that made the water very rough. Annapolis pulled its usual plucky race and put all they had in their pulling. The Naval Academy is very much disappointed over losing this race; with the defeats from Pennsylvania and Yale and only the Harvard race to follow, the Navy was determined to win to-day and believed that they could. Owing to the high wind the race was rowed on the upper course. The crews took the water in a very even manner. The Navy was rowing on the south or near course and started with a much faster stroke than their opponents. For a time, but not long, it seemed from the referee's boat that the cadets were gaining. In the first minute the Navy maintained the fast stroke of thirty-nine, while the blue and grey were rowing at the steady thirty-six which they maintained during the whole race. The Navy's stroke soon fell to thirty-eight and stayed there. When they spurted during the last quarter of the race and gained a little water it was by putting more steam into their stroke and not by running it up.

Georgetown began to make substantial gains after passing the first half mile and between that point and the three-quarter of a mile at least a quarter boat length was put to the good. The steady Georgetown strokes showed lots of power in each one and the boat moved steadily on. Annapolis, on the other hand, was rowing such a fast stroke that it sometimes got jerky and the boat would almost seem to stop as the oarsmen recovered. The stern of the visitor's boat passed man after man of the cadet crew men until at last it was even with its bow. About this time the race was upon its last half-mile, and Cadet Bingham, the little coxswain, called for a last desperate effort. The cadets made a plucky attempt to drive their boat ahead, and for a while held their own, but just before the finish the strong men from Washington pushed even a little further ahead and won the race with a small strip of clear water to the good in the time of ten minutes and fourteen seconds. The losing time was four seconds more.

The officials of the race were: Referee, Mr. P. H. Magruder, Severn Boat Club, of Annapolis; judges of the course, Mr. James A. Ten Eek, of the Naval Academy, and P. A. Dempsey, Georgetown; judges at the finish, Cadet A. F. Kibbee and J. E. Riley, Georgetown; timers, Cadet P. H. Fretz and N. Kieran, Georgetown.

The Georgetown crew as well as a good crowd of rooters who accompanied them were treated with great courtesy by the Naval Academy authorities and thoroughly enjoyed the trip in addition to their great joy at winning. The crews with their positions, height and weight were as follows:

Georgetown.	Position	Height.	Weight.
Kearns	stroke.	6	175
Edmonston		7	165
Russell (capt.)		6	167
Rorke		5	172
Lynch		4	164
Hayden		3	160
Gracie		2	150
Egan	bow	5	158
Manion	coxswain	5.7	110
Annapolis.	Position	Height.	Weight.
Smyth	stroke.	5.10½	156
Laird		7	161
Freyer (capt.)		6	162
Schlachab		5	185
Nichols		4	169
Rodgers		3	165
Cooper		2	164
Stott	bow	5.10	163
Bingham	coxswain	5.2	115

An informal reception and dance was tendered on the afternoon of May 19 to the naval cadets who played in the West Point game on Saturday, and also the substitutes of the team. The reception and dance took place in the Naval Academy armory and was attended by all the team members and substitutes. The hour was from 5:30 to seven o'clock, the Naval Academy Band furnished music. At a meeting of the baseball team, May 20, Cadet Walter S. Anderson, of Illinois, was elected captain of the team for next season. It was generally thought that either C. E. Smith, the second baseman, or Webb R. Raudenbush, the plucky little pitcher, would captain the team next season, but the majority of the members favored Anderson. Anderson played center field on the team. He is an excellent man in that position, having made numerous put outs without an error to his credit during the entire season. Cadet Anderson selected as his manager Cadet C. E. Brillhart, of Pennsylvania.

The complete schedule of football games has been announced. Princeton will be played this season in place of Yale, Lafayette in place of the Carlisle Indians, and Bucknell has been substituted for Washington-Jefferson. All the games will be played at Annapolis except the one with West Point, which will, as usual, take place on Franklin Field, Pennsylvania. Following is the schedule: Oct. 4, Georgetown; Oct. 11, Princeton; Oct. 15, St. John's; Oct. 18, Lehigh; Oct. 22, University of Pennsylvania; Oct. 25, Dickinson; Nov. 1, Pennsylvania State College; Nov. 8, Lafayette; Nov. 15, Bucknell; Nov. 19, Columbia, and Nov. 20, West Point.

The naval cadet baseball team was warmly welcomed on its return home Sunday evening after their glorious victory of Saturday over their friendly rivals, the Army cadets of West Point. The entire corps of cadets was given liberty and marched to the railroad station, and when the train pulled in at 5:30 squads of cadets carried on their shoulders each member of the team from the car to the carriages which were in waiting, and the cadets unhitched the horses and conveyed the team to the Academy. In front of the superintendent's residence cheer after cheer went forth from the cadet body for each of the team responded to with short speeches by the team members. The cadets are very much pleased with the treatment received at the hands of their Army rivals. It has been contended that the games played between the cadets of these two institutions, creates bad feeling between them, but the cadets who have just returned say that they could not have been treated better, as the Army cadets treated them as if they were brothers.

On account of the visit of President Roosevelt to Annapolis, the Naval Academy authorities are on the lookout for a whitehead torpedo, which is valued at two thousand dollars, and which was lost from the submarine boat Holland, while that vessel was being made to perform for the President. There is no danger to shipping, how-

ever, from that source, as there is not an ounce of explosive in the torpedo.

The U.S. dispatch boat *Dolphin*, which arrived at Annapolis May 18, will be at the disposal of the President and his party during his visit to Annapolis this week when the Gaulois with the commissioners from the French Government comes to the Naval Academy, and will be used when the President makes an official return of the visit.

The U.S.S. *Chesapeake*, which will be used for the summer practice cruise of the naval cadets was placed into commission at the Naval Academy Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. H. Osterhaus is in command of the vessel.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 21, 1902.

The event of the past week was the baseball game between the Army and Navy nines, played on Saturday afternoon before a crowd of spectators estimated at five thousand. This was the first baseball contest between the teams at West Point. Last spring the West Point cadets went to Annapolis and came back victorious with one point in their favor, scoring 5 to 4 against the midies. This year, the Navy succeeded in retrieving this defeat and gaining one point in addition, making a score of 5 to 3.

The visitors arrived on Friday afternoon and during their stay were quartered in Cullum Hall, messing with the cadets at Grant Hall. The members of the team were guests at the musicale given for the Army Relief in Cullum Hall on Friday evening. On Saturday morning they witnessed a fine Cavalry drill on the plain. From 12 to 2 on Saturday a buffet luncheon was served in Cullum for visiting Army and Navy officers.

Inspection was held at 2 o'clock, and shortly thereafter the event of the day occurred, the game in which so much interest had been felt by friends of both teams. The weather was superb, the Point at its very best. The temporary stands were packed with eager and interested spectators. The banners of blue and gold, and of black, gold and gray, were moved alternately wildly in the air as one or the other team called forth enthusiasm. For a time it looked as though the Navy might score all the points, but toward the close, the Army made their triumph less easy. Splendid work was done on each side and the game was the most exciting played on the diamond during the present season. The teams and score:

ANNAPOLIS.

R.	H.	F.	A.	E.	R.	H.	F.	A.	E.
Childs, ss...	0	1	2	1	1	Hobson, 1b.	2	13	0
Staton, lf...	1	2	3	0	0	Cooper, 3b...	0	1	2
Weaver, c...	3	4	3	0	0	Herring, 0	1	0	0
Smith, 2b...	1	0	4	2	0	Zell, lf...	0	2	1
Read, rf...	0	0	0	0	0	M'Arthur, rf0	0	0	1
Anderson, cf0...	1	3	0	0	0	Graves, rf...	1	0	0
Bassett, 3b...	0	1	3	0	0	Herr, ss...	1	2	0
Pegram, 1b...	1	10	2	1	0	Abbot, 2b...	0	3	3
R'dnb'sh, p0...	1	1	6	0	0	Winston, cf...	2	0	0
Totals ...	5	11	27	19	4	Graham, p...	0	6	1
								0	0
								3	0

WEST POINT.

Totals ... 3 7 27 13 4

*Batted for Cooper in the ninth inning.

Annapolis 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

West Point 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3

First base on errors—West Point, 3; Annapolis, 2. Left on bases—West Point, 10; Annapolis, 7. First base on balls—Off Graham, 1; off Raudenbush, 3. Struck out—By Graham, 4; by Raudenbush, 3. Three-base hit—Raudenbush. Two-base hits—Staton, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Hackett, Staton. Stolen bases—Weaver, (2) Smith. Hit by pitcher—By Raudenbush, 1; by Graham, 1. Wild pitch—Graham. Umpires—Lynch and Snyder. Time—2 hours and 5 minutes. Attendance—5,000.

The New York Sun says of the game that "the Navy's triumph was deserved. Their hitting was cleaner, though they had luck at the bat and they fielded steadier at critical times. Both pitchers did well, about equally well, in view of misplays behind them. Graham, of West Point, who has a peculiar winding delivery, was unsteady in the first inning, but gathered himself together quickly and Raudenbush weakened a bit in the eighth inning, but soon got over his momentary lapse of form and was effective in every other inning. The game was spirited at all times and contained several moments that were wildly exciting. Raudenbush hit for three bases and was thrown out at the plate. Childs made a wonderful catch which practically saved the day for Annapolis, and Zell smothered a hard drive in sensational style. Good plays were more noticeable than bad ones, the fielding of the cadets, when the Army fire was hottest, being especially meritorious."

Defeat was not allowed to mar in the slightest degree the day's pleasure. Spectators and players adjourned to Cullum Hall after the game, and a delightfully informal reception followed. The guests were received by Colonel Mills and Mrs. Larned (in the absence of Mrs. Mills.) The officers and ladies of the post, visiting Army and Navy officers, naval cadets and others, enjoyed the dancing which was a feature of the entertainment. Dress parade followed.

At 8 P.M. Cullum Hall was brilliantly lighted and a throng of guests gathered in Thayer Hall. Cadet Casad and Mrs. Larned received. During the hop, the Army cheer was given by the Navy. The Navy cheer by the Army. The dancing lasted until midnight, and the day was one long to be remembered.

Among the throng of visitors at the post, a large number of whom attended both ball game and hop, were the following: General and Miss Hawkins, guests of Captain and Mrs. Sands; Captain and Mrs. Parker, guests of Captain and Mrs. Kuhn; Miss Norton, a guest of Mrs. Nolan; Mrs. Higgins, wife of Commander Higgins, of the Navy, and Miss Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of the Governor of Porto Rico, guests of Captain and Mrs. Willcox; Miss Burr, a guest of Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Bruff, a guest of Professor and Mrs. Gordon; Capt. Eugene Jersey, a guest of Captain and Mrs. Stuart; Capt. Henry G. Cole, Commissary Dept.; Capt. Ambrose Higgins, Signal Corps, guests of Major and Mrs. Kneedler; Captain and Mrs. Landers, Captain and Mrs. Truitt; Capt. Charles Phipps and Mrs. F. Nipps, of Fort Hancock; Mrs. John S. Wise, Lieut. Henry Merriam, Art. Corps; Mrs. James Rockwell, Miss Helen Rockwell, Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, Capt. Lloyd England, General Barry, a guest of Colonel Mills; Col. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, guests of Captain and Mrs. Summerlin.

On Friday evening a musicale was given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Many of the numbers were repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. The entertainment was a success, financially as well as in every other detail.

Miss Mills and Mr. Essigke played violin solos, Miss Gordon, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Berry, Miss Huse, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Essigke sang, and the piano accompaniments and solos were furnished by Miss Gordon, Mrs.

Shipman, Miss Tillman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Summerlin and Miss Mahedy.

The closing meeting of the Card Club was held on Tuesday. On Friday the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund begins in Cullum Hall.

There will be no baseball game this (Wednesday) afternoon with an outside team; the visiting team (University of West Virginia) having been obliged to cancel their date. An error was made in list of scores given last week. Fordham should have been 6-2 in favor of visitors, instead of a tied score.

Mr. George W. Childs-Drexel has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to succeed Mr. L. T. Ware, of Kansas, appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 16, 1902.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Miss Ennis, Misses Evalyn and Myrtle Logan, Lieutenants Adams, Sulnon, Wickham and Cowan attended the ball given at the Custom house in Juarez, Mexico, by the gentlemen of that city in honor of their national holiday, "Cinco de Mayo." It is needless to say that all enjoyed the best of times.

Private Osgood, Co. D, 18th Inf., who died suddenly last week, was buried with military honors in the post cemetery.

Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Capt. F. M. Caldwell, accompanied by Captain Caldwell's mother and her children, left the post last week for Mrs. Caldwell's home in Wisconsin, where they will spend the summer.

The 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry left on last Thursday for their new station at Fort Logan. Promptly at half-past eleven A.M. assembly was sounded, and the soldiers marched to the train which had been drawn up behind the stables, it was, however, almost two hours before the long train pulled out for El Paso, and an hour or more before it left the station in town. Almost all seemed delighted at their change of station and though they will be missed here, it is hoped they will find Fort Logan enjoyable.

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., was left in command of the post until the arrival of the 12th Infantry the next day when with his troop he boarded the train on Saturday night for his new station at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. E. W. Clark, Q.M. of the 18th, remained behind to turn over all stores to the 12th Infantry. Lieut. Frank D. Wickham also remained in the post.

Dr. William Baird, A.A. Surgeon, accompanied the battalion of the 18th to Denver.

Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., who has been on detached service with the 18th Infantry at this post, left last week to join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

Companies I, J, L, and M, 12th Inf., under command of Major C. P. Terrell, arrived at the post last week and proceeded at once to make themselves at home. They have been in the Philippines for the last three years and are decidedly glad to be again settled in the United States. The officers with the command are Captains Clinton, Davis and Smith, Lieutenants Childs, Alice, Fuller, Whipple, Keck and Carter.

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Surg., U.S.A., who accompanied the 12th Infantry to this point after a few days rest continued his journey to his station at Savannah, Georgia.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 16, 1902.

On the stroke of twelve the big Army transport Thomas sailed Friday, May 16, for Manila, carrying forty unassigned Artillery recruits, twelve Hospital Corps men, thirty Signal Corps men and a large number of cabin passengers. Among the passengers sailing were Major T. S. McCaleb, Chaplain and Mrs. George W. Prioleau, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cook, Chaplain F. B. Doherty, Captain Jones, Lieut. O. P. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Watterson, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. McMaster, Capt. H. B. Fiske, Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, Capt. James Mead, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. W. S. Sinclair, Mrs. MacNamee, Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Mrs. W. F. Wilder and Mrs. McNarney.

Lieut. W. R. Gibson, 3d Inf., left Thursday afternoon, May 15, for Fort Keogh, in command of twenty-five recruits.

Capt. and Mrs. Ormond M. Lissak, who are visiting the Pacific Coast on their bridal tour, were entertained at the Benicia Arsenal by Col. Alfred Mordecai during the past week. Captain and Mrs. Lissak will return in a few days to their home, Frankfort Arsenal.

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Arwin, who have been visiting relatives in the Southern part of the State since their return from Alaska, have arrived in the garrison and are becoming rapidly settled in their new quarters.

P. A. Surg. Edward G. Parker, U.S.N., who is on duty at the naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, and Miss Charlotte Linne, of San Jose, were quietly married at noon Friday, May 9, at the home of the bride. Only immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony.

Mrs. Hancock, wife of Capt. William F. Hancock, was hostess on Monday afternoon, May 12, at a tennis party at her home on Alcatraz Island. A large tent, beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, was used as the reception hall. During the afternoon light refreshments were served. Among Mrs. Hancock's guests were: Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. Kerwin, Mrs. Bush, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. W. S. McNair and Lieutenant Loyd.

Mrs. Buchan, of Kansas City, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieutenant and Mrs. Buchan, at their home on Angel Island.

Mrs. Casey, wife of Admiral Silas Casey, was hostess on Friday, May 9, at the first of a series of breakfasts on board the Wisconsin, at which the admiral was present. The decorations were yellow fleurs-de-lis. Mrs. Casey's guests were: Captain and Mrs. Pond, of Yerba Buena, Mr. and Mrs. James Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. Middleton.

Mrs. H. A. Atcherson, of Chicago, accompanied by her son, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Chaplain and Mrs. Barton W. Perry, at their home on Alcatraz Island.

The friends of Lieut. Christian Bach, 7th Cav., regret to learn that recent orders relieve him from duty in the garrison.

Chaplain and Mrs. George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., now en route to the Philippines, during their stay in the city were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton at their residence, 929 Washington street.

Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wade, wife of Lieut. John P. Wade, has joined her husband at his new station, Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. Fred E. Buchan was hostess on Monday evening,

May 12, at a delightful informal chafing-dish party, complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Buchan. Mrs. Buchan's guests were: Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Kerwin, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. McNair and Lieutenants Taylor and Greene.

During the week Col. A. C. Girard spent a short time at Angel Island visiting his daughters, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Jenks.

One of the jolly social events of the year was the progressive dinner Thursday evening, May 15, given by Mrs. J. K. Wilson, Mrs. Jacob B. Rawles and the members of the club. The courses, which were served at different homes, added much pleasure to the affair. Mrs. Wilson entertained the guests for the first courses, after which the party went to Mrs. Rawles' for others, and from there to the clubhouse for the last. The guests were: Miss Wilson, the Misses Lewis, the Misses Reeves, Mr. Bowers, Captain Johnston, Lieutenants Greenleaf, Brower and Briggs, and Mr. North.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, Mrs. Buchan, Capt. W. F. Hancock and Lieut. G. R. Greene, of Angel and Alcatraz Islands, formed a party Tuesday night, May 13, to witness "The Second in Command" at the Columbia Theater.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 17, 1902.

Since the arrival of the 12th U. S. Infantry and regimental band this post has taken on a new lease of life, and everything promises a very delightful summer. The new officers and families are busy getting settled into their quarters and every one express delight in their new station. Capt. W. J. Fardee and family have arrived and are occupying quarters No. 3. The new officers of the 12th are taking an active interest in tennis, golf and polo, and soon will have good tennis courts and golf links. A number of the ladies are also interested, but ping pong is all the rage at the present time. Several of the ladies are experts at it and cannot be beaten. So far Mrs. J. H. Hepburn has not been defeated by man or woman; but Mrs. Hepburn is a skillful tennis player, having played in tournaments in the East and came out victorious each time.

A number of informal affairs have been given the past week in honor of Miss Howell, who is visiting her brother, Lieut. and Mrs. James Frederick Howell.

Mrs. S. D. Sturgis entertained informally Thursday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Miss Carrolan, of San Francisco.

A number of the post people were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Henry La Motte, surgeon, U.S.N., retired, of Salt Lake City, at a ping pong party Thursday night. Among those who attended from the post were Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Howell, Miss Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Carrolan, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Capt. R. L. Hirst, Lieuts. J. McConnel, W. F. Platt, D. C. Lyles and D. T. Merrill. A very enjoyable evening was passed.

Lieut. D. F. Duval, Medical Department, U.S.A., spent Friday in the post as the guest of Major Henry F. Hoyt. Dr. Duval is on his way from San Francisco to Fort Williams, Me.

Dr. J. H. Hepburn and Lieut. H. B. Farrar went to Ogden Saturday on recruiting duty.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Major L. C. Allen, 16th Inf., now in the Philippines, who has been occupying quarters in this post, will leave soon for San Francisco. Mrs. Allen is now visiting her son in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Penrose, wife of Gen. W. H. Penrose, U.S.A., retired, arrived home Wednesday evening after a delightful month's visit to San Francisco, where she has been visiting her son, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Penrose, U.S.A.

Capt. William F. Creary, now stationed at this post, is occupying quarters No. 10 with his mother and sister, who have been living in this post during Captain Creary's three years' service in the Philippines. His many friends here and in Salt Lake City are glad to have him with them once again.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20, 1902.

Mrs. McClaughery and daughter, Miss McClaughery, of the post, will entertain at a reception Tuesday afternoon, May 20, from two to five o'clock, assisted by the Misses Stone, Miss Yates and Miss Dougherty; there are many guests expected, among them Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Reece and sister, Miss Happsett, Mrs. Stickler, Mrs. Zinn, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Menoyer, Mrs. Sievert and friend, Miss Greening, Mrs. Koehler, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Hacker, Mrs. VanDeuse, Mrs. Rivers, Miss Fenlon, Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Birmingham, Mrs. Dickman and sister, Mrs. Thiebaud, Mrs. McCarthy and mother, Mrs. Fendrick, Mrs. Sharp and sister, Mrs. Polhemus, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Leach and mother, Miss Augur and friends, the Misses Morris, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Hollywood.

Among those who went to Kansas City to see Mansfield last Saturday, May 17, in "Monsieur Beaucaire," were Major and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham, Mrs. Uline, Captain and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Lieutenants Prunty and Purvisance, Mrs. Getty.

Capt. J. J. Hornbrook left Saturday for the East, Captain Mearns, who has recently returned from Manila, spent several days' with friends in the city.

On the 23d of this month the 4th Cavalry band will go to Atchison with the Elks of the city.

The lawns around the post are being trimmed, the parade has been completed, and by Decoration Day everything will be in fine order.

Mrs. Barth, wife of Capt. Charles H. Barth, arrived here last Wednesday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bittman.

COLONEL MOLKVAR, HERO.

By Paul Ward Beck, Lieut., U.S.A.

We give here some extracts from the story, appearing in Ainslie's Magazine for March, which has led to the rebuke of its author by the War Department. It would have been easier to have let the matter alone, for now the story will have a currency which it would not otherwise have had.

"Colonel Molkvar, of the staff, was sitting on an expensive, russet-leather, base-rocker at one of the fashionable clubs. The colonel had chosen this abode in preference to the conjugal felicity of home, and had conveniently separated from his wife, whom he allowed a monthly pitance of forty dollars. She was in a distant city."

"In the colonel's mouth was a Havana cigar, sent by the colonel's son from Santiago, where the latter had been winning his way, through a baptism of fire, to the commission he coveted. At the colonel's elbow stood a tempting mint julep, and in his hand was a novelette by one of the popular writers."

"Although rather early in the day, one or two habitués

of the place were beginning to drop in. With an old crony of the colonel's came a young Easterner, Mr. Wylie.

"The introduction had occurred and the colonel had laid aside his novelette. Mr. Wylie, being intensely patriotic, asked a few questions, and the colonel was in his element.

"About my little story, Mr. Wylie?" he purred. "Really, now it is a small matter, hardly worth mentioning. Hot sun, alkali, Indians; a little brush and a stray bullet in the shoulder: a few good red men, and you have it all. Really nothing at all compared with some others, I assure you. Everyday incidents on the frontier. My promotion from a lieutenant in the line to a majority and subsequent colonelcy in the Adjutant General's Department was a surprise, and I hardly merited the great jump. The little episode occurred in the early eighties, in Arizona, and my health has been rather the worse for wear ever since. That is why I am here now, instead of in Cuba, fighting for my country."

"Can't you tell us the particulars, colonel?" asked Wylie.

"Why, my dear fellow, it is such a little matter that I would feel small indeed were I to bore you with it."

"What a modest man Molkvar is," Wylie said to the gentleman who had introduced him, as they were leaving the club.

"He is that," was the reply.

What follows is from the description of the engagement with the Indians referred to by Colonel Molkvar.

"Suddenly the scouts stopped. With a quick motion, they signaled the lieutenant to come forward. There beside the trail lay a dead pony, with throat cut and slender legs twitching in the last throes.

"Sergeant Casey rode up, touched his cap and said: 'I think they'll try an' ambush us before night falls, sir. They can't be far off or they'd have shot the pony, an' they're hard pushed or he wouldn't have played out.'"

"This particular detachment needed no orders save the spitting Apache rifles, and it was well that they didn't, for the lieutenant was paralyzed with fear. Sergeant Casey alone noted the deadly pallor of his cheek, and it was Sergeant Casey who led the men in a quick, hard charge, and it was Sergeant Casey who encouraged them to burrow in the hard earth when that charge was repulsed. All night long, under a bright, shining moon, the men lay facing the Indians, and the occasional bark of an Apache long-tom or a trooper's carbine kept both sides on the qui vive. Apaches never do heavy fighting after nightfall, for they, like the Mohammedans, believe that as a man leaves this world so will he live in the next, and they do not relish the idea of eternal night."

"With dawn, active hostilities were renewed. Shots no longer came in dribs and drabs, but popped regularly. Two soldiers were down forever, and four others wounded. These poor fellows cried ceaselessly for water, and there was none for twenty miles.

"Sergeant Casey was the soul of the party. Through all that long night he had not closed his eyes, and his cheery voice was the first, when day broke, to bid the men keep heart. When the wounded began to cry for water he began to think. 'They have plenty of water in their jugs, and while our poor boys are dyin' of the thirst they propose to lay there an' see that they do it. I'll be d— if they do!' But he was in a hard way to save himself from damnation; their horses were already killed.

"And where has the lieutenant been all of this time? Fortunately, that deadly pallor had been quickly made legitimate. He had been the first to fall, struck in the shoulder by an Apache bullet. It was an Apache scratch, and Casey would not have noticed it; but he was glad that the lieutenant had an excuse before the men. Casey was a great stickler for discipline.

"The sun crept higher and higher, and the sergeant knew that the wounded men must die if he could not do something quickly. He concluded to submit his decision to the men. By this time the lieutenant was unconscious. Mind has great influence over matter. The plan which Casey proposed was a desperate one, but there was no other feasible."

"When day dawned dark bodies dotted that portion of the plain where but the day before the Indian camp had been. Bright-red splotches broke the eternal whiteness, and a great clamor of buzzards rose on the air. Theirs was a grawsome feast. Far in the distance the little band of troopers, travel and blood-stained, but happy in the knowledge of a deed accomplished, trudged across the alkali. The ammunition which the Indians had had was duly cached near the scene of the fight. Victorio would wait in vain for his succor.

"There is not much more to tell. The party reached Fort Huachuca, and the lieutenant was nursed back to health and strength. The day after reaching the fort Casey and the sound men returned to Fort Apache. Two days after reaching the latter place the old sergeant went on as sergeant of the guard. In due time the lieutenant's report was made, and he spoke 'real well' of the assistance rendered him by Sergeant Casey, and recommended him for mention in orders. Everyone thought that report the embodiment of modesty: everyone excepting Casey, and he was too much of a soldier to think at all."

"A year later the lieutenant was made major and assistant adjutant general. Subsequently he became a colonel in that department: All on account of his good fight on Sam Simon flat."

"When the reports from Santiago were received at the office of Colonel Molkvar he noted among others the name of Private Michael Casey, killed. He turned to Wylie, who was talking with him.

"I see here of the death of a man I used to know. Poor devil, he drank like a fish. I see he died a private. He was a sergeant when I knew him."

STATE TROOPS.

Col. Edward A. Campbell of the First Regiment of New Jersey, was elected Brigadier General of the First Brigade on May 17. Colonel Campbell's only adversary was Col. Robert G. Smith of the 4th Regiment, and it was expected that there would be a tie vote. There was a tie on the first ballot, but before the second ballot Colonel Smith announced that he would withdraw in favor of Colonel Campbell, who is his senior in the service. Another ballot was taken and this was unanimous for Colonel Campbell, who has a long and honorable record, and is well fitted for the place. He entered the service as a private in Co. C, 2d Regiment, in 1863, and went through every grade, becoming Captain of Co. E, 2d Regiment in 1871. Subsequently he served as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 1st Regiment. He commanded his regiment at Camp Alger during the Spanish war.

Gettysburg, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, has been finally decided upon for the camp of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The citizens of Gettysburg are anxious to have the division encamp there and they offer to supply water and ice. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad people also gave assurances of prompt and plentiful facilities. Orders have been issued by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, announcing that the material for the new serge khaki uniforms for officers may be obtained upon requisition by those officers who wish to have the uniforms made by their own tailors.

The material is 54 inches wide and the cost is \$1.85 per yard. In connection with the khaki uniform the same order authorizes officers to wear russet riding boots, russet shoes, with russet puttees leggin, or canvas leggin. Fair leather horse equipments are also allowed. Black riding boots are only to be worn with the blue uniform. Russet shoes may be worn by the enlisted men who are wearing the duck clothing, but shoes must be uniform as to color and pattern.

Col. T. H. Bain, Inspector General of North Carolina, will, at his convenience, make the annual inspection of the Companies, Divisions, Batteries and Bands of the State Guard, as required by law.

The Annual Company Drill and Inspection of the National Guard of Vermont, will be held between June 2 and 20.

Adjutant General Boardman of Wisconsin, announces that Capt. Ole A. Jackson of the 3d Regiment was found guilty before a G.C.M. of presenting a false claim for approval, and was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was confirmed by the Governor.

Major Michael V. Tierney, Chief of Ordnance, D.C. militia, has tendered his resignation owing to continued ill health.

Competitions for places on a team which will be ordered to represent the Massachusetts Volunteer militia at the interstate and other competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., will take place at Wolnut Hill, Wednesday, May 21; Saturday, May 24; Saturday, May 31. At the conclusion of these competitions a board of officers, with Colonel White, will select the team of 12 men and three substitutes. When this team is selected 50 magazine guns, with web belts, will be issued for practice during the summer months.

At a dinner given by the officers of the 71st N.Y. to the 12th regiment officers May 17, the guests were presented with a solid silver loving cup, as a mark of appreciation for giving the 71st regiment the use of their armory, and loaning them uniforms, after the burning of the 71st armory in February last, Colonel Bates presented the cup, and Colonel Dyer of the 12th accepted it. Many speeches were made, and the good fellowship between the two organizations further cemented. Company I of the 71st New York has elected Dr. E. W. Peet a Second Lieutenant from civil life. Dr. Peet was born in China, and speaks the language of that Empire fluently. He has also traveled extensively, and is fond of the military. Colonel Appleton of the 7th N.Y. announces that the large drill room will be used by Colonel Bates, commanding the 71st Regiment, for the purposes of his command during the month of June. He has been assured of the sympathy of the 7th Regiment in the terrible calamity that has visited the 71st Regiment, and in the loss of its records and trophies, and that every courtesy and attention on the part of the members and employees of the Regiment will be extended to him and to his command.

The Old Guard of New York, Major Briggs, will parade on Memorial Day, as escort to the reviewing officer, from his quarters at Hotel Majestic to the reviewing stand on Riverside Drive.

First Sergeant Walter S. Lamb of Co. E, 12th Regiment N.G.N.Y., has won the McCauley gold medal representing the individual championship of the regiment in indoor rifle shooting by making the fine score of 95 out of a possible 100 in 20 shots.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, Captain Erlandson, is at present devoting itself to drills for qualification for expert signalmen in its temporary quarters in the Central Park Riding Academy. Private LeMore, Smith, has been detailed as orderly to General George Moore Smith, while the latter is in camp from May 31 to June 14.

Out of 901 officers and men of the 7th New York, practicing at Creedmoor last week, 900 qualified as marksmen. Company C made the highest figure of merit.

Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has notified Col. David E. Austin, of the 13th Regiment of Heavy Artillery of New York National Guard, that the Navy Department will provide transportation for it to participate in the joint Army-Navy maneuvers next fall. The regiment has volunteered to serve without pay, but the matter of subsistence is still a stumbling-block. The State has no money available for the purpose.

Since the instructions relative to the parade in New York City on May 27 in honor of the distinguished French visitors were published, there has been a slight change in the program. Major General Roe and staff will head the parade, then will follow 200 French Marines headed by their band and following the Frenchmen will be a force of U.S. Marines, next will come five carriages in single column, containing the French visitors and other dignitaries, and next carriages in double columns containing the New York Board of Aldermen. The troops of the National Guard which will be drawn up in a line from Warren street on Broadway, New York, along the remainder of the route as far as 20th street and Fifth Avenue will then successively join the column by breaking from the right to march to the left. Infantry with fronts of sixteen files, and Cavalry with twelve files. The headquarters troops will be in line as follows: Squadron A, Troop C, 22d Regiment, 13th Regiment, 1st and 3d Batteries, Second Brigade, First Brigade and Naval Militia. The line of headquarters troops will extend from Warren street to Broome, the Second Brigade from Broome street to Waverly Place, the First Brigade on Waverly Place, University Place, West 4th street, Washington Square, and 5th Avenue. The Naval Militia will be on Fifth Avenue facing west, its left on the arch on Washington Square. After the French and U.S. Marines pass the reviewing stand, they will be drawn up in line on the East side of Fifth Avenue, and will remain there until the troops have passed. The French Marines will then be escorted to 34th street and North River, by the U.S. Marines. The head of the column will take up the march from the City Hall at 4:15 P.M.

Co. G, 22d New York, Captain Dayton, the pioneer engineer company of the regiment, has quite an advance program of work laid out. On Mondays its members are instructed in knots and splices, on Wednesdays in algebra, map reading and modeling, and on Fridays in map reading and clay modeling. It is likely that the officers and a number of the non-coms. will be instructed for a week by officers of the Army this season, near Washington, D.C.

There will be a regimental individual drill in the Manual of Arms in the 1st Regiment of Georgia on May 28 at the Guard's Hall, Savannah. Each company of the regiment will be allowed to send one team of four men.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, denies the published report that he had arranged to attend the coronation of King Edward. He states that he and his family will shortly go abroad, and that he expects to witness the maneuvers of the French Army and of the German Army.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we
cannot promise any particular date of publication.

MRS. J.D.—Martin J. Ryan, private, Co. A, 19th U.S. Inf., was enlisted Jan. 6, 1900, at Denver, Colo. The muster roll of the company dated Feb. 23, 1902, (latest roll of company received) shows him present for duty at Cebu, Cebu, P.I. His name is not borne on the reports of soldiers who have died from all causes in the Philippine Islands furnished this office to include March 27, 1902, (date of latest report furnished). He should be addressed as follows: Martin J. Ryan, Private, Co. A, 19th U.S. Infantry, Manila, P.I.

G. D. M.—The 1st U.S. Cav. went to the Philippines in August, 1900.

J. F. B.—The stations of all the troops in the Philippines appeared in the Army-Navy Journal of April 27, 1902, page 853. This is the latest official list.

J. C. G.—The 9th Infantry will soon be home, one company sailed on the Warren from Manila, May 13, and the balance of the regiment was to sail May 23 on the Hancock. The regiment will go to Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, N.Y.

G. M. P.—It is not known at the War Department at present when the 31st company of Coast Artillery is to return to the United States.

K. M.—The 21st U.S. Inf. sailed from Manila May 6 and is due at San Francisco about June 5.

E. A.—A furlough for a soldier is usually granted for a fixed date but if not the soldier is supposed to avail himself of it within a reasonable time after the date of the authority. If not taken within such reasonable time the authority would likely be held to have lapsed.

C. H. S.—The graduation exercises at West Point of 1902 will take place on the morning of Thursday, June 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Each afternoon, upon the conclusion of the examination for that day, some sort of military exercises will be held during the continuance of the semi-annual examination, which will this year begin about May 28 or 29, instead of the usual date, June 1st. The list of these exercises will be published shortly. They consist of cavalry, infantry, artillery and practical military engineering drills and are held at about 5 o'clock each day, Sundays excepted, during the continuance of the examinations. These exercises are open to the public. The grounds and chapel are open to the public on Sundays. The services at the cadet chapel are at 10:45. The hour for dress parade varies with the season. It is now between 5:30 and 6 P.M. During the centennial exercises June 9, 12. There will be an illumination of the Memorial Hall vicinity at 8:30 on Monday evening, June 9. On Tuesday, June 10, the annual athletic contests between the four classes of the corps of cadets on the parade at 10 o'clock, A.M. At 3 in the afternoon there will be a baseball game between Yale and West

Point. At 9 o'clock in the evening the graduation ball in the Memorial Hall. On the evening of Centennial Day, Wednesday, June 11, there will be fireworks and an illumination of the post during the banquet for the Alumni, which will be held in the Mess Hall. The graduating parade will take place on the evening of that day, Wednesday, June 11, at 7 o'clock. The French visitors who are to participate in the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue will visit West Point on May 27. There will be a ball game with Lehigh, May 28; a game with the 7th Regt., on May 30, with the University of Illinois, May 31, and with Hamilton College, June 1. The last game of the season to be played with Yale on June 10. The graduating exercises are open to the public.

VETERAN.—A schedule of proposed transportation of troops from the Philippines was given in the Army and Navy Journal several weeks since. This was the latest information. Future movements will be announced as soon as determined upon.

J. A.—Army Register for 1902 not yet printed. Will not be until lineal rank of all new officers appointed is settled.

CONSTANT READER.—John Hurley, discharged from the Navy May 16, 1901, had not up to May 17, 1902, re-enlisted.

F. W. L.—No advice yet received at War Department of stations of 29th Infantry.

M. H. T.—The 16th U.S. Inf. is expected to arrive at San Francisco, Sept. 15 next.

W. M. P. asks: Can you give us the address of Sarah L. Pope, widow of Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Pope, late Deputy Surgeon-General, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon Division of the Philippines? Col. Pope was reported in your issue of February 24, 1902, to have died at Manila, P.I., on February 14, 1902. Answer.—Mrs. Pope died at sea on March 9, as reported in the Army and Navy Journal on a transport enroute from Manila to San Francisco, accompanying the body of her husband. One claim has been paid to Sexton Temple Pope as administrator, care of Wyckoff, Watsonville, Cal.

C. L.—Post Lyceums are established at different posts for the theoretical instruction of officers. Various subjects touching the military service are taken up.

F. H. asks: A man having received an appointment as a Lieutenant in the Army would be required to pass an examination in what subjects? Answer. English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra etc., Geography, History, Constitutional and International Law, Aptitude and probable efficiency. See G. O. 35, May 6, 1898, H. Q. A., published in Army and Navy Journal, May 14, 1898, page 49.

Constant Reader asks: (1) How is an appointment to Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps secured? Answer. Appointments are made by the President of the United States. (2) Of what do the examinations for same consist? That is in what branches of study and to what extent in same? Write the Secretary of the Navy for a circular of information as to examinations of persons desiring to enter the U. S. Marine Corps. (3) Would the fact that the applicant for such appointment had served as a non-commissioned officer in that branch of the service, for about a year and a half, and had received an excellent discharge by purchase from same, be a detriment or to his advantage? Answer. It would be an advantage.

MRS. G. H.—The 6th U.S. Infantry is serving in the Philippines. Address all mail Manila, P. I.

J. D.—The Hospital Corps of the Navy consists of Pharmacists, Hospital Stewards, Hospital Apprentices, 1st class, and Hospital Apprentices, and is steadily becoming more efficient. Enlistments in the corps or transfers to it of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps are made on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Navy after examination by one or more medical officers of the Navy.

PROMOTIONS.—Mrs. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—40 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With Studies 10 vols.; \$3.00 per set. W. H. Harrison, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N.Y. City

BORN.

HARRIG.—At Fort Washington, Md., May 21, to wife of Post Commissary Sergeant Henry Harrig, a daughter.

MOSS.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., May 8, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. J. A. Moss, 23d Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLAIRE—WHITEHEAD.—At Denver, Colo., May 14, 1902, Capt. William H. Allaire, U. S. A., to Miss Florence B. Whitehead.

BRADLEY—RICHARDSON.—At Boston, Mass., April 15th, 1902, Mr. William Dewey Bradley, son of General L. P. Bradley, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Bradley, to Miss Ethel Glover Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Richardson.

MAGILL—MCKEEHAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1902, Capt. Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., to Miss Florence McKeahan.

PARKER-LINNE.—At San Jose, Cal., May 9, P. A.

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Surgeon Edward G. Parker, U.S.N., to Miss Charlotte Linne of San Jose.

RUSSELL-SESSIONS.—At Washington, D. C., May 26, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, U.S.M.C., to Mrs. Irene Hancock Sessions.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1902, Mrs. Penelope Allen, sister of the late Major General John Pope, U.S.A.

BELL.—At Santa Cruz, Honduras, April 25, 1902, Mrs. William H. Bell, wife of Gen. Wm. H. Bell, U. S. A., retired.

BISHOP.—At Washington, D.C., May 14, 1902, Mrs. Clara L. Rogers Bishop, wife of Commander Joshua Bishop, U.S.N., retired.

COWIE.—Killed by a train at Rahway, N. J., May 22, 1902, Capt. George Cowie, U. S. N., retired.

DAY.—At San Isidro, Luzon, P. I., May 1902, of consumption, R. C. Day, formerly Lieut. 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry (Rough Riders), and 34th U. S. Vol. Infantry.

GROSS.—At Denver, Colo., May 6, 1902, Frank J. Gross, son of Captain Frank P. Gross, U.S.A., retired.

PERSONS.—On Sunday morning, May 18, 1902, at the residence of her parents, 148 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, of pneumonia, Ethel, eldest daughter of Medical Director R. C. Persons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Persons.

McKEY.—In Boston, Mass., May 15, 1902, William Richard McKey, uncle of Capt. Samuel Williams Very, U.S.N.

PERRIMOND.—At Portsmouth, N. H., May 17, 1902, Boatswain X. Perrimond, U.S.N., retired.

SEAMAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1902, Mrs. Mabel Seaman, wife of Lieut. Albert O. Seaman, 11th Infantry.

VERY.—In New York City, May 18, 1902, Sarah Williams, widow of Samuel Very, Jr., late Acting Master, U.S.N., and mother of Capt. Samuel Williams Very, U.S.N.

WATSON.—At New York City, May 16, 1902, J. W. Watson, brother of the wife of Capt. E. T. Brown, Art. Corps.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In its number for May 2 the London Engineer concludes its article on "Engines for United States Battleships."

The British Army is to be given a general holiday after the Coronation festivities are over, but the date has not yet been decided.

A British Treasury statement of the war expenditure for South Africa and China shows that the total amount borrowed is £150,000,000, the cash proceeds being £152,415,000.

On board the British ship Formidable recently, in Mediterranean waters, the gunnery officer, Lieut. Arthur Pringle, and two seamen were killed through the slipping of a boat's derrick fall, when the derrick was being restored after hoisting in boats.

Gale and Polden are publishing a series of folios of reproductions of photographic views, among them views of Woolwich and Royal Military Academy; the Duke of York's Military School at Chelsea; Eton College, and Winchester College.

In the Russian Army there is no medical corps existing as a distinct unit, although each combatant unit owns a small medical personnel. On account of the breadth of territory and the still incomplete railway development, military sanitary convoys exist and an elaborate organization of divisional and mobile field hospitals.

The Dresden Anzeiger of April 9, 1902, has an article upon the "Strategic Significance of the Danish West Indian Islands," which gives an account of their geographical position, etc., and lays stress upon their future importance when, with the Isthmian Canal open, there shall be a new highway of the seas between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In connection with the Coronation ceremonies the British Remount Department has been ordered to provide chargers for foreign visitors and other guests. General Truman has been called upon to produce some 1,500 horses for the processions, parades and pageants. The supply of satisfactory animals, sufficiently well looking and well-mannered, will be no light task.

The Russian Artillery is to be reorganized, following the introduction of a new quick-firing gun. The field batteries retain their eight guns, and will be grouped in regiments, each with three or four batteries, and two regiments will constitute an artillery brigade. Mounted scouts and orderlies and additional drivers and artificers are to be attached to the batteries.

Ueberall states that the German troops in China took

part in eighteen engagements with regular Chinese troops, and in fifteen fights with Boxers. The Army lost sixty killed and 134 wounded, and the Navy sixty-eight killed and 130 wounded. Disease carried off 252 soldiers and eighty-two men of the Navy, while 8,850 men passed through the hospitals afflicted with dysentery and typhus, of whom 823 were invalided home. The number of killed, wounded and sick was about six per cent. of the whole force engaged.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, the London expert in naval matters, publishes an article in the British Navy League Journal in which he makes an interesting comparison of England's naval strength with that of other nations. He quotes figures to show that so far from coming up to the two-Power standard in "standard" battleships, England is far below the combined strength of France and Russia, the figures being 67 to 76, although in armored cruisers England is above it—28 to 24. In modern cruisers of other types England has 132 to her rivals' 60, but then of the 67 British battleships, six carry as their main armament muzzle-loading guns.

An ingenious military tool, or "multi-implement," has been patented in England by Lord Wemyss. It is a device for combining manifold uses; no less than nine different tools can be made out of it, although it weighs no more than 2 1/2 lbs., and in its case is only 19 in. long. The same handle fits pick, mattock and spade; the square flat surface of the latter becomes at need a chopper or a saw; the portion that fits into the handle will constitute a rasp and a file, and last of all the spade can be utilized as a cooking plate. By building-in the spade into a breastwork or hasty entrenchment a ready-made loophole is obtained for firing through from behind cover.

M. de Lanessan, the French Minister of Marine, is much engrossed in the work of attempting to bring about a better organization of the naval forces in commission, and has issued a decree instituting a single force for the whole of the Atlantic, to be placed under command of a vice admiral and of certain rear admirals. The light squadron of cruisers, which is always to be in full commission, is to be united with the other forces in the Atlantic. The cruisers, both in the Mediterranean and the North, have, within the last year or two, been organized in special division under rear admirals for tactical purposes, so that the new arrangement may be considered as a further step in the same direction.

There is considerable indignation in London over the fact that the British Government has permitted the German squadron commanded by Prince Henry to engage in target practice off the Irish coast. An example appears in the following from St. James's Gazette: "The complaisance of the Admiralty in permitting Prince Henry's German squadron to maneuver in territorial waters off the coast of Ireland is as remarkable as the action of the German naval authorities is offensive. Prince Henry himself is an ever-popular visitor, and German naval officers are popular with their British brothers in arms. But it can hardly be to our advantage that the Germans should learn the ins and outs of Lough Swilly and Berehaven, and the position of the shore defenses. We are wonderfully 'go-as-you-please' in these matters. It is generally reported, however, that there is a considerable amount of method in the bland hospitality which our officers extend to the strangers within their gates."

Gale and Polden, of Aldershot, England, continue to add to the valuable series of military manuals which they publish for the use of the British Army, many of which are of interest to our own Service. Of this series we have recently received the following: "Notes on Writing Orders and Reports in the Field," by Capt. H. C. Evans, adjutant, 4th V. B., Manchester Regiment. "Trumpet and Bugle Sounds," with words, for Cavalry, Imperial Yeomanry, Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps, and "Infantry Bugle Sounds," with words, in one volume, by A. C. Atherton, bandmaster, 1st Royal Irish Regiment. "Company Training Made Easy," by Capt. H. C. Evans, adjutant, 4th V. B., Manchester Regiment, a series of lectures intended to be delivered by the captain of a Volunteer company to promote the efficiency of his men, taking up the rudiments of such subjects as skirmishing, scouting, attack and defense, etc. And "The Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry," by Major Gen. Henry Hallan Parr, C. B., C.M.G., revised and enlarged from an earlier edition. In the introduction to this last work the author makes some

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interesting comments. South Africa has again demonstrated, he says, the truth of the saying that "while the principles of strategy are immutable, tactics change every ten years," and the logical sequence must not be neglected, that the British system of troop training requires remodelling. South Africa has made the British nation take its Army seriously, and reforms may now be hoped for. A crying need in England is for sufficient space to train troops properly, the flat parade ground being merely the a b c of the matter, and natural ground accessible to every armed unit being an absolute necessity for proper study of maneuvering.

The war in South Africa has brought about changes in the dress and uniform of the British Army, to give them a more serviceable character and combine something approaching invisibility with ease and comfort to the wearer. The dress of officers is restricted to the full or ceremonial uniform for wear at home and abroad, the mess dress, and a forage cap and frock coat. Gold lace on trousers and brass spurs have been abolished. The general service dress comprises, for home service, a forage cap, of material to match the service dress, with a wide peak set at a considerable angle, and a brown leather chin-strap. The foreign service hat is of felt. The jacket is a special mixture of serge of the same color as that issued to the men, and is single-breasted, cut low at the front of the neck, and has a turn down collar. It has two breast pockets, two expanding pockets below the waist with plait at the sides, a ticket pocket and an inside watch pocket. The shoulder-straps are of the pattern as for the rank and file. The staff have two broad stripes of red cloth, with half inch serge, light; the cavalry of the line have an edging of a quarter inch yellow cloth; the Royal Artillery a similar edging of dark blue, with a loop of scarlet braid, the Royal Engineers have the same, but with the colors reversed; the infantry have a scarlet edging; the Army Service Corps, a white edging. There are knickerbocker breeches of tartan, woolen puttees of the spot pattern to match the dress, breeches of Bedford cord, leggings of brown leather, and brown leather boots, jack spurs of steel, and belt. Badges are worn on the cap and collar, and badges of rank are carefully indicated. The staff have a badge of metal, and the rank of regimental officers is shown by braiding on the sleeves with narrow drab braid.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

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Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U. S. A.; Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.

The division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:

Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. Robert F. Hughes, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo.; Brig. General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.; Brig. General W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Col. W. F. Spurgin, 4th Inf.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, E and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo. (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Davis, Tex. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, Wash.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.; 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23 and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Liscum, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; 71st, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th, Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Scoville, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Strong, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Presidio San

Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Scott, Mo.; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L ordered to Philippines.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Seattle, Wash.

9th Inf.—Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal., for all companies, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, F, G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Biles, Tex.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I. is expected to arrive at San Francisco from Manila, Sept. 15.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, Fort Logan, Colo., L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines.—Address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; B, Fort Thomas, Ky.

21st Inf.—Sailed from Manila May 6 and due at San Francisco June 5.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, L, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Colo.; T; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash., (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; A, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Coptic, May 27; American Maru, June 4; City of Pekin, June 12; Gaelic, June 21; Hong Kong Maru, June 28, China, July 8; Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Sierra, June 12; Sonoma, June 28, bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of India, May 26; Empress of Japan, June 16; Athenian, June 23; For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney; Miowera, May 30; Aorangi, June 27; Empress of China, July 7; Tartar, Aug. 4.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenorie, May 29; Duke of Fife, June 19; Victoria, June 26; Tacoma, July 10; Olympia, Aug. 7.

A writer in the *Militar-Wochenblatt*, who discusses the trooper horse of the future, believes that the small horse has often been a failure, and that it presents greater difficulties to the trainer. He often observed this when he was concerned in a new formation in Germany of a squadron of mounted rifles, which included the horses of heavy and light cavalry. The various exercises which were the principal object of the training showed that the bigger animals were as useful to the service as the lighter ones.

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PROTEST FROM MEN WHO FOUGHT.

General Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, made an address at the camp fire of the veterans of the 14th Regiment, N.Y.S.M., in Brooklyn, on the evening of May 19, in the course of which he handled the defamers of the Army without gloves. After pleading with his hearers to set their faces against the slanderers, and reminding his fellow veterans that the soldiers in the Philippines cannot speak for themselves without being rebuked for it, General Catlin said:

"We did not help to save the Union and the flag to have it trampled on in 1902! The soldiers who are now maintaining that old flag are as good soldiers and sailors as those who served in 1861-65, and we hold in as great contempt the men who defame our soldiers who are fighting the treacherous natives as we did the copperheads of the Civil War. The sacrilegious ranters against the grand American Army, composed of the best, the truest, the most patriotic men under such leaders as Chaffee, MacArthur, Funston and the noble Lawton and Jake Smith, are traitors. These men, these sacrilegious ranters, are the legitimate successors of the enemy and of those who stayed in the rear and with the blare of trumpets called Grant a butcher and hemispherical the men who composed the Union Army. These men talk about the dangers of militarism. These men who speak so softly and tenderly of the dear Filipino and forget the men who were murdered and buried alive in the far East; these men are more criminal than the traitors of the revolution or the copperheads of the Civil War."

At the regular encampment of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., in Brooklyn on the evening of May 16, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this post stamps with the seal of its condemnation the action of certain members of Congress, Legislators and newspapers in abusing the American soldier for the methods used in crushing the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. Resolved, That the officers in

command of the American forces in said islands are justified in using all available methods in punishing treachery when the same is practiced against the American soldier, even if it results in the extermination of such treacherous foes; and, be it further Resolved, That we condemn the slanderous reports circulated against the American soldier serving in the Philippines as uncalled for, unpatriotic and unwarranted from whatever source."

It is worth while at this time to recall the fact that the late General Sherman in a letter written to his brother John on August 12, 1864, said: "Jeff Davis despises these northern copperheads more than you do, and if he prevails in this war he will deal with copperheads with infinitely more severity than he will with men who fought for their country and for their principles."

ONE WAY OUT.

The conservative view of the Philippine problem is admirably defined in this capital story which Mr. Meredith Nicholson told in the course of an address at a recent gathering of the Loyal League of Indiana:

"We all have a theory about the Philippines; I confess that I have my own. If I were out looking over the world for something to buy, and I saw the Philippines marked down to 49 cents on the bargain counter, I wouldn't buy the Philippines; they wouldn't look good to me. But if I woke up some morning and found that my boy had driven my neighbor's white elephant into my front yard and tied him to the apple tree, I'd hustle out and lock the gate. And when I'd got that elephant's feet tied I'd paint my trade mark on him, red, white and blue, and I'd teach him how to be a good white elephant; and when I got through with him he'd be one of the nicest, most gentlemanly elephants that ever came up the pike. But after I got him tamed so he wouldn't dig up the flower bed and pull down the fence, I'd call up my son some quiet evening while the white elephant was sleeping tranquilly in the back yard and I'd say to him: 'Daniel, isn't this a pretty good time to sell elephants?'

"'Yes, sir,' he'd answer.

"'Well, Dan,' I say, 'you take a little

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run over to Billy Hohenzollern's or Nicholas Nicholovitch's or Johnny Bull's and trade that elephant for a good mule that will stand without hitching and plow without kicking."

HELP FROM TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

The New York Evening Post publishes the following letter:

U.S. Military Academy,
Surgeon's Office, Cadet Hospital,
West Point, N. Y., May 12, 1902.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Will you please send this dollar to the poor people in Martinique? It comes from my sister and me—two little Army girls who live at West Point.

Jessie and Martha Kneeler.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales,

to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "FOOT-EASE," the powder to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen B. Olmstead, of Le Roy, N.Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "FOOT-EASE," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "FOOT-EASE" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like FOOT-EASE. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the FOOT-EASE trade-mark and common law rights.

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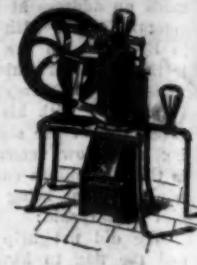
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